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ON PROHIBITION FRONT

★

Women were in the forefront of Mahatmaji's Constructive Programme, facing lathis and imprisonment for picketing liquor shops. Their mission is not yet over.

★

★

Now they are solidly behind the prohibition drive launched by the Government. Rani Saheba of Phaltan and Smti. Manecklal Premchand are seen addressing prohibition meetings during the National Week.

★

Conan Doyle Spirit Communication In Mysore

(SEE PAGE 7)

JEHANGIR AS SHIKARI

★

BY "N"

THE Moghul emperors were sports. And Jehangir seems to have been the biggest big and small game hunter among them. His 'Memoirs' contain full accounts of many of his hunting experiences and the extracts which follow now describe vividly, in true sports language, how 'shikar' was carried on in Moghul India.

Recounting a week's hunting he had in the forests near Rawalpindi, Jehangir says:

'He (Baba Hasan Abdal) had made a shakband (ring). Twenty-seven red deer and sixty-eight white ones came into it. I myself struck with arrows twenty-nine antelopes and Parwiz and Khurram also killed some others with arrows. Afterwards, orders were to the servants and courtiers to shoot. Khan Zaman was the best shot and in every case of his striking an antelope, the arrow penetrated through and through.

On another occasion, Zafar Khan, a courtier, arranged a drive. Jehangir and party killed that day 34 red deer and 35 black-tailed antelope. Two wild pigs were also included in the bag.

●

Moghul ladies often accompanied their men-folk for hunting. Jehangir says of this:

"On the 21st, another drive had been arranged within three leagues of the port of Rohtas by the efforts and exertions of Hilal Khan. I had taken with me to this hunt those who were screened by the curtain of honour. The hunt was a good one and came off with great eclat. Two hundred red and white antelope were killed. On the 24th, another hunt took place in the neighbourhood of Rohtas. In this hunt also my sisters and the other ladies were with me and nearly 100 red deer were killed'

Nur-Jehan once accompanied her husband on a hunting trip. It was then that she won her imperial husband's admiration (as well as a pair of diamond bracelets worth Rs. 100,000) by shooting four tigers. In Jehangir's words:

'On the 7th, as huntsmen had marked down four tigers, when two watches and three 'gharis' had passed, I went out to hunt with my ladies. When the tigers came in sight, Nur-Jehan submitted that if I would order her, she herself would kill the tigers with her gun. I said 'let it be so.' She shot two tigers with one shot each and knocked over the other two with four shots. In the twinkling of an eye, she deprived the life from the bodies of these four tigers. Until now such shooting was never seen, that from the top of an elephant in the inside of a howdah, six shots should be made and not one miss, so that the four beasts found no opportunity to spring or move. As a reward for this good shooting, I gave her a pair of bracelets of diamonds worth 100,000 rupees and scattered (among the followers) 1000 gold mohurs."

Like all sportsmen, Jehangir wanted to know at a time how many animals

(Continued on Page 31)

ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

OVER 3,000 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST
THIS FAMOUS GREEN CYPRESS AT SANTA MARIA DEL TULE, MEXICO, WAS A SEEDLING! IT IS CREDITED BY EMINENT NATURALISTS TO BE THE OLDEST LIVING THING IN THE WORLD-
IT TAKES 28 MEN WITH OUTSTRETCHED ARMS TO ENCIRCLE ITS 160 FT. TRUNK!
AN AVERAGE CUBIC MILE OF OCEAN WATER CONTAINS ALMOST 130 MILLION TONS OF COMMON SALT-
-the UNICORN FILEFISH
SO-CALLED BECAUSE BOTH ITS SHAPE AND THE PEBBLED ROWS OF ITS SKIN RESEMBLE A FILE-
- THANX TO MARINE STUDIOS-MARINELAND, FLA.
BIRD OF PARADISE -NEW GUINEA-
DANCES AND HOODS ITSELF WITH ITS MULTI-COLORED AND GRACEFUL WINGS TO ATTRACT THE FEMALE-
BUT ITS LOVE CALL IS HARSHER THAN A CROW'S!

WEEK-END FUN

"Has he a large vocabulary?"

'Yes, he married one!"

★

"Is your son bright?"

"He ought to be. He's burning the candle at both ends."

★

"I took up this game", said the hopeless golfer, "to develop self-control."

"You should have gone in for caddying, sir."

★

The estate agent was showing Bodger over the house.

"Isn't this rather a poor district?" asked Bodger.

"Certainly not," replied the agent. "You will find that your neighbours never borrow less than five pounds."

★

Said the flirt to a boy friend she was entertaining in the parlour: "Darling, did you ever try to sell vacuum cleaners? If not, you'd better start now....that's my 'fiance' just coming in the front door."

★

"And is the prince incognito?" asked the reporter, referring to a titled guest.

"Well, no, sir", replied the hotel porter, "I don't know as I'd say that. But 'e's certainly 'ad a few."

★

He appeared before the company officer, charged with using insulting language to his sergeant.

"Please, sir," he protested, "I was only answering a question."

"What question?" snapped the officer.

"Well, sir, the sergeant said, 'What do you think I am?' and I told him."

★

A man wrote to his M.P. to say that he'd like to be an inventor, but he didn't want to waste time on things already invented.

"Will you please go down to the Patent Office", his letter went on, "and get me a list of things that haven't been invented. I would like the answers by return of post as I am anxious to start work"

★

The doctor rushed out of his study. "Get my bag at once!" he shouted.

"Why, Dad?" asked his daughter. "What's the matter?"

"Some fellow just 'phoned he can't live without me" gasped the doctor reaching for his hat.

His daughter breathed a sigh of relief. "Just a moment", she said quietly "I think that call was for me!"

★

Henpeck, in a sorely battered state, was being cross-examined by a bullying counsel.

"Do you mean to tell me that you have always treated your wife with respect?" asked counsel.

"Always" replied Henpeck, firmly.

"And you've never once spoken a nasty word to her?"

Henpeck hesitated for a moment and the barrister was quick to seize the opportunity. "Be careful how you answer," he roared. "I want the truth!"

'Well", faltered Henpeck at last", I remember I did once say to her. 'Put down that poker'!"

★

£ 100,000 Or A Wife

What would you do if you had the choice between £100,000 or marriage?

Mr. Graham Peters, of Westville, Virginia, U.S., had to make this decision. His father, a wealthy Virginian business man, informed him that if he married he would be cut out of his will—and so lose £100,000. As it happened, however, the young man got the money and the girl. He married in defiance of his father, who died before he could change his will. The police held Peters for questioning, but later released him after it was found that his father died by his own hand, accidentally taking an overdose of sleeping pills.

★

To Save Son

Thanks to a co-operative effort by all other members of his family, 13-year-old John Richard Duren left a hospital in Sydney, Australia, a short time ago cured of terrible injuries. For nine years they had given large areas of their skin to save John's life.

When the boy was four, his night-dress caught fire. Every scrap of his skin above the waist was burned off and his death seemed imminent. Since then, mother, father, two young sisters and little brother have all taken part in sixty-four operations to have skin taken from their bodies and transferred to John's. It will be another two years before the treatment is completed.

★

Strange But True

ANOTHER DELIGHT? Britain is to receive a consignment of Istanbul swordfish, says Ankara radio.

FITTING THE CRIME: J. Hunker was fined 835 for stealing a gambling machine at Falls City, Nebraska. Then the judge fined A. Helbert dol. 1,000 for owning it.

POST HASTE: A card sent from Penzance in 1912 has just been delivered in Bristol.

CHILLY REFUGE: A Swede tried to hide from Copenhagen police by sitting naked up to his neck in an ice-covered pond. He was traced by footprints in the snow.

STILL AFTER HIM: Heinrich Noll has been arrested nine times since 1945 because he resembles Hitler. Now he has been given papers certifying that he is not that man.

BIRD FANCIER: Breaking into a Gothenburg pet shop a burglar got away with 30 canaries

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW FACES-V

★

BY H. HEFFERNAN

EXHIBITORS the country over complaining to Hollywood of sagging gate returns never fail to point out that the "tired old faces" must be replaced—and the sooner the more profitable for all concerned. And the showmen, of course, are merely reflecting the attitude of the fans who pay the bills.

The normal 90,000,000 weekly ticket sales to movie houses in the United States theatres slipped by 15 to 20 per cent in 1948 and 1949. Brightening up the screen with fascinating new faces is Hollywood's uppermost cure-all prescription for 1950 and liberal dosage signals industry hopes to have business back on an even keel before year's end.

With too many stars who are listed as "box-office champions" losing too many decisions in costly films, every studio, big and small, is entered in a race to develop new stars.

Ruth Roman, a brown-eyed Boston beauty with a sweaterish figure, has been selected by Warner Brothers as worthy of a major buildup which so far includes leading roles in three new pictures, whose total cost exceeds $4,000,000.

The studio will continue to cast the reddish-brown haired young actress in choice roles for at least two years. At the end of that time, according to Hollywood experience, she either will be an established star or ready for the discard.

●

Fans saw Ruth Roman—which is her real name—with Kirk Douglas in "The Champion". They may also recall her for the bit she played in "The Window".

Since signing her contract, she has appeared with Dane Clark in "Barricade", a western which it is hoped will prove to be in the epic class; with Bette Davis and Joseph Cotten in "Beyond the Forest", with Milton Berle and Virginia Mayo in "Always Leave Them Laughing" and now with Richard Todd in "Lightning Strikes Twice".

Ruth's path from Charles Street in Boston to a home in fashionable Coldwater Canyon in Beverly Hills took all the familiar detours: school dramatic productions, a scholarship in a drama school, summer stock on the Eastern red barn circuit, three years of traipsing up and down Broadway, sandwiches and malts in Walgren's Drugstore, tracking down rumours about possible threatrical jobs that she heard around the Cue Club, and finally Hollywood. Hollywood—with just $100 in her pocketbook, no job, no agent, and no real friends

The first thing Ruth did after reaching the film city was to find a boarding house within her means. She was fortunate here. She joined six other young hopefuls in the rental of a Hollywood landmark known as the old Wallace Reid house. There the girls lived, studied, did their own cooking and housekeeping and helped one another in every possible way.

During her first year in studioville,

(Continued on Page 31)

'MY KID BROTHER'

Hutton in The Philadelphia Inquirer

'NEIGHBORS NOW'

Messner in The Rochester Times-Union

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

'I' IS DIFFERENT FROM 'ME'

Ramana Maharshi's Experiment For Discovery Of God

MERGED INTO UNIVERSAL LIGHT DIVINE

YOUTH'S SEARCH FOR LIGHT DIVINE

By Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, M.A.D. Litt., F.B.A.

I

IT is somewhat surprising that many students of religion assume that the religious seers, the true representatives of religious genius, belong wholly to the past and we today have to live on the memory of the past. If religion is a living truth, if it has any vitality, it must be capable of producing men who from time to time bear witness to the truth and confirm and correct from their own experience the religious tradition.

When the springs of experience dry up, our love for religion is a mere affectation, our faith a belief and our behaviour a habit with no reality behind it. In the Indian religious tradition religion has meant not an imaginative or intellectual apprehension of Reality but its embodiment in regenerated living. Religion should energise our consciousness, transform our character and make us new men. The truly religious are those who have solid hold of the unseen Reality in which we ordinary men merely believe. They are not freaks proclaiming the reality of spirit, which is esoteric and intense. They tell us that they have a direct knowledge of the Real of which we have indirect or inferential knowledge. For them God is an Abiding Fact, a Living Presence, and in the Consciousness of this fact their whole existence is transformed. These artists of the inner life are of different types. Some are full of poetry and music; others are vigorous men of action; still others are solitary souls. Despite these differences they walk the same road, speak the same language of the soul and belong to the same family.

The Indian tradition has been kept alive by seers who were born in every age and incarnated the great ideal. We have such God-engrossed souls even today. It is our good fortune that we have with us today a living embodiment of God-centred life, a perfect image of the life divine in the mirror of human existence. Sri Ramana Maharshi is not a scholar; he has no erudition, but he has wisdom that comes from direct experience of Reality, the wisdom we acquire through the discipline, not of intellect but of one's nature, through chastity, poverty and obedience. The possession of this wisdom yields the fruits of spirit, love and purity, courage and humility, courtesy and holiness

II

His Spontaneous Realisation

Sri Ramana was born on the 30th December, 1879, with a latent disposition to religion. He was no good at studies because his heart was elsewhere. His reading of 'Periapuranam' with its account of the selfless devotion of 'Bhaktas' made a deep impression on his devout nature. The change which took him away from worldly pursuits is thus described in his own words: "It was six weeks before I left Madura for good that the great change in my life took place. It was so sudden. One day I sat up alone on the first floor of my uncle's house. I was in my usual good health. But a sudden and unmistakable fear of death seized me. I felt I was going to die, and at once set about thinking what I should do. I did not care to consult anyone, be he a doctor, elder or friend. I felt I had to solve the problem myself then and there. The shock of the fear of death made me atonce introspective or 'introverted.' I said to myself mentally, i.e., without uttering the words, 'Now death is come, what does it mean? Who is it that is dying? This body dies'. I at once dramatized the situation. I extended my limbs and held them rigid, as though rigor-mortis (death-stiffening) had set in. I imitated a corpse to lend an air of reality to my further investigation. I held my breath and kept my mouth closed, pressing the lips tightly together, so that no sound could escape. 'Well then', said I to myself. 'This body is dead. It will be carried stiff to the crematory and there burnt and reduced to ashes. But with the death of my body am "I" dead? Is the body "I"? This body is silent and inert. But I am still aware of the full force of my personality and even of the sound of "I" within myself, as apart from the body. So "I" am a spirit transcending the body. The material body dies, but the spirit transcending it cannot be touched by death. I am, therefore, the deathless Spirit.' All this was not a feat of intellectual gymnastics, but came as a flash before me vividly as living TRUTH, something very real, the only real thing in that state, and all the conscious activity that was connected with my body was centred on that. The "I" or myself was holding the focus of attention with a powerful fascination. "Fear of death vanished at once and for ever. The absorption in the Self has continued from that moment right up to now."

On A Virtuous Enterprise

Growing absorption in spiritual matters made Sri Ramana indifferent to his studies. When rebuked, he left his home on Saturday, the 29th of August, 1896, leaving a note behind. "I have, in search of my Father, according to His command, started from this place. On a virtuous enterprise indeed has this embarked. Therefore, for this act none need grieve nor to trace this out need money be spent." Thus under a sense of Divine Command he left Madura, and, after some trouble, reached Tiruvannamalai on the 1st of September.

When he visited the temple he fell into a trance. In such conditions a sense of oneness with the Ultimate Reality is produced. Sri Ramana renounced the world and became an 'Avadhuta' which is a compound word of four letters A-va-dhu-ta. The first stands for 'Aksharatva' or imperishability, the second for 'Varenyata' or the summit of perfection; the third for the destruction of the bonds which implicate us in the temporal process, and the last for the realisation of the truth conveyed by the great passage. "That art thou." To attain such a condition of harmonising consciousness has been the aim of religious men. If we lose ourselves in the hopes and desires, in the fears and cravings, which wax and wane with the accidents of the outer world, if we yield to the chance allurements of time and space, we will lose our soul. Doubt which comes to us from outside is insignificant as compared with the doubt that corrodes from within. The true evil is not death of the body, but the failure of one's nature, the death of faith in the Ultimate Reality.

III

Spiritual Value Of Sage's Presence

In this thought, Sri Ramana adopts the metaphysical position of 'Advaita Vedanta.' He speaks to us of the Divine which is the pure subject from which all objectivity is excluded. The 'I' is different from the 'me.' The Self is not the body which perishes, not the senses which suffer the same fate as the body, not life, mind, or intellect. It is the pure Spectator, the 'Sakshin', which is the same in all. We get to realise it not by metaphysical theorising but by spiritual discipline. Reality impinges on the unreality of life and to discover reality, absolute concentration and consecration are essential. We have to still our desires, steady our impulses, tread the ethical path. We cannot see so long as our vision is engrossed in outer forms, but those who turn their gaze inwards behold it. No one can see properly so long as he remains divided and disintegrated in his consciousness. We must become inwardly whole and free. We cannot acquire this wholeness or integrity if we do not root out our selfish impulses. We cannot know truly or act rightly so long as we are too afraid, too indolent or too self-centred. To see the Real and not merely the things of the world, the eye must be inverted. God is within us. Not comfort but control is happiness. "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself", says Jesus. Dedication to God means denial of the ego. We must empty the self in the abyss of God. This process is helped by the practice of unselfish service ('Nishkama Karma'), devotion ('Bhakti'), mind-control ('Yoga'), and inquiry ('Vichara). Inquiry into self, religious worship, ethical service are means to this realisation. The end of all worship, 'puja', 'japa', 'dhyana', is communion with God. With increasing intensity in our devotion, the distance between the human and the Divine diminishes. Indian thought believes in four stages of God-realisation—'Salokya', where God and the worshipper dwell in the same world, 'samipya', where the devotee is near the Divine, 'sarupya', where the devotee assimilates more and more the forms and attributes of the Divine, and 'sayujya', where the devotee is united to the Divine.

One With The Divine

When one discovers the Divine within oneself, one must discover it also in the outer world of men and things. While the heights within are revealed to those who strenuously exclude all that lies without, the process of seeing all in the fullness of the Divine is more arduous. God is both eternal silence and perpetual activity, the unmoved witness and the ground of all that is, the metaphysical Absolute and the personal Lord. The Divine reveals itself anew in all life and existence. Nothing on earth is excluded from the Divine Consciousness. The Divine is the life which gives birth to us all and is farther than our farthest thought. Sri Ramana dwells not only in a world of pure subjectivity but has also a sense of the Infinite that is in all. As he has eliminated his selfish ego he becomes the Voice of the Whole, the Conscience of all that is. As he has no selfish desires and no sense of agency, he enters into the world-movement and carries out the functions expected of him by that Universal Spirit. Honour and dishonour, praise and blame, do not move him. Actions are not subject to the necessity of nature but are centred in the freedom of the Divine.

It is a false assumption to hold that the spiritually strong have no patience with human weakness. They are not insensitive to human sorrow. The 'rishis' are revealers of Reality, which is all-bliss. They do not keep their discoveries to themselves. They have a social significance. By getting into their company, we, ordinary people, realise the actuality of the world of spirit and catch something of their fire. The great of spirit are ministering angels who assist, protect and help those who are in need. Association with the holy people produces detachment from fruits of action. Such detachment leads to desirelessness; from desirelessness arises stability of mind; Liberation in life is then achieved. The Upanishad asks the aspirant for spiritual life to approach, fuel in hand, a teacher versed in scripture, steady in his realisation of the Supreme. The teacher shows the path. His very presence radiates peace and joy. He refashions the souls of those who look to him for help. With keen psychological insight he understands the needs of those who ap-

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His Holiness the Pope seen during the celebration of the Easter Mass in the Vatican.

Patter:

By Asude

ONE MAN'S WORRY

Now that the ghost of East Bengal has been well and truly laid, let us give a lusty cheer: "Pundit Ali ki Jai" and turn to other worries.

Let me make myself clear The worry which I am going to rot about in this spasm is not mine but another man's. Ergo, the responsibility for airing them must also necessarily be his. This is what the man told me.

The whole world is working itself up to fever pitch over the tragedy of Age The laboratories of two he mispheres are crammed full of white-clad, beetle-browed acolytes of Science bent upon discovering the Elixir of Life. Steinach introduced vasoligature and set every surgeons knife quivering.

Serge Voronoff made a practice of his precept and went honey-mooning at sixty-nine with his twenty-two-year-old bride.

An English weekly reports: 'More than 100,000 elderly and middle-aged men and women in England regained their health during the past three years by means of an amazing new treatment for defeating old age."

I have no doubt that the message will drop like manna from heaven on those unfortunates who have always looked on enviously at Kruschen's grandpa and Johnnie Walker without being able to emulate them.

But I am not concerned with them at all. Let the rejuvenated old fossils slide down twenty thousand banisters if they like. I am worried with a problem which is the reverse of Voronoff's quest.

He was working on the tragedy of the old man who feels old. It is nothing, I find, to the tragedy of the old man who feels young. What is to be done with him? What, I ask you, in the name of humanity, is to be done for him?

This is how the catastrophe works itself out.

Twenty, thirty, forty..... Time ticks on with the regularity of clock-work till one blue and burning morning, the man finds that the good old days are no more. The good old days, the glad old days, the mad old days.

It was only yesterday, —wasn't it?— that he felt the warmth of the bridal bed,—and dreamt of other nights of madness to follow. The flutter of first love had not simmered down. The lust of other worlds to conquer was burning still. And today? What does he see?

Before he knew where he was, sons and daughters had shot up like iron towers blocking his headlong rush. Particularly daughters.

You did not lift an eyebrow when the man was twenty and made goo-goo eyes at passing girls' buses. "Youth will be served" .... "Boys will be boys"..... and all that. Today, you gibber at the same man, because, the man "has grown old," and "there is no fool like an old fool."

But the fact of the matter is that he has NOT grown old! He is still thirty, whilst you' became fifty even before you attained majority, and you are now casting eyes at baboons. It is all a question of the red corpuscles.

This man cannot join a Young Men's Marathon lest he is beaten by his sons there. If he lines up with the Young Folks' Health League,— that's where you see the best "bra's and the niftiest of panties, he finds his daughters there shrieking "Daddie-e-e-e."

You make fun of him, of course. You do so because you see an old man who ought to have known better than play the fool in public. You are blind. It is not an old man at all,—but a young man who refused to grow up with his cronies,—those that are now monkeying with their hormones.

.....'All' right! I will cut out the bra-and-pantie talk, if it is too bad and bold for you. Let us keep the man indoors, in the bosom of his family. When I say "bosom", I mean it figuratively, of course. Or shouldn't I? Anyway, you see what I mean.

Now, do you give the man free play his making love to 'your' wife. I am in his own house? You object to understand that. I can even excuse it. But do you allow him to make love to his own wife

NO!

That's where the catch comes in. 'You' discovered your wife to be like last night's beer, twenty years ago,— flat. Quite flat. And so you went out and perpetrated polygamy with Politics, or Poker, or Bridge, or Chess, or Pool

This unfortunate man has the temerity to look at his wife with the eyes of thirty years ago and wishes to stay at home. But can he?

NO! For that's where the daughters come in, crash in. You can send the sons packing, but the daughters are always with us,—sticking to his forty-year-old bride like mud.

Supposing the man succeeds in shooing you away of an evening and sits down to one of the warm tete-a-tetes of other days with the "Old Dutch", you can bet your last Rupee, the daughters would bob up from all over the place, wanting the "Ma" for THIS as well as THAT. Daughters of 16, 20, and 25, who might have been expected to know better.

If he goes away on business and sends one of those hotted-up letters full of strange promises, the old dear is sure to leave it lying about in the pantry or somewhere to be picked up by one of the petticoated imps and carried to school for the entertainment of other Jezebels— your daughters and mine.

And if at a juicy moment, when all is quiet on all the fronts and backs, he has been able to wheedle the elusive old darling to a cosy corner and is warming up to some red-blooded cave-man stunt.——what happens?

The world comes toppling down over his head, and the place which was like the centre of Sahara a moment before becomes full of goggle-eyed daughters and horrified grand-daughters. Sleeping babies sit up and give tongue,——in protest against this unauthorised poaching on 'their' preserves.

It is no good going on in this vein. You will not understand. You can

(Continued on Page 29)

'TIME TO PROCEED WITH CAUTION'

Sargent in The San Francisco Chronicle

SEARCH FOR THE MISSING LINK • South African Doctor's Findings

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

When Darwin wrote The Descent of Man' he was putting forward a rather daring theory It was justified by the facts then known But either of two things might have happened. New facts might have been discovered which disproved it. Or no more evidence might have turned up. In the 9 years which have passed since Darwin wrote, no new evidence against the theory of man's animal origin has been found. and a very great deal for it.

Some of this evidence is of a rather indirect character, for example, chemical resemblances between men and various living monkeys and apes. But the main evidence comes from the discovery of fossils. Darwin's opponents twitted him with the absence of fossils intermediate between men and animals, and invented the phrase "the missing link" for the creatures whose remains had not been found, and in their opinion never would be.

Such links have now been found. And Dr. Robert Broom, in his book 'Finding The Missing Link' tells in very simple language how they were found. It will be easier to read this book if one knows something about the author. Robert Broom is somewhat over 70 years old Many men of 40 are less physically vigorous, and almost all less mentally vigorous than he. He is one of the rather few living scientists whom I would unhesitatingly describe as a man of genius using the word as I would use it of Shaw Beethoven or Darwin

His Findings

He has passed most of his life as a country doctor in Australia and South Africa and in the latter country discovered and described a series of fossil animals connecting the mammals and reptiles. This work gained him a world-wide reputation. At the age of 70 he retired from medical practice, and was given a job in the Transvaal Museum at Pretoria

Following up earlier discoveries by Dart, he has since found and described the bones of a whole series of animals which may be regarded as advanced apes or primitive men. Their brain sizes were a little closer to those of chimpansees than of men. On the other hand, their teeth were much nearer to human teeth Their arms were short and suited for grasping rather than climbing. Their hip bones, though not human, make it quite clear that they walked on their hind legs.

Dart thought he had found evidence that these creatures used fire. Broom does not believe it, and has found no evidence that they made tools either, though he thinks they used sticks; and judging from the broken skulls of animals which they had probably eaten, they may well have killed them by throwing stones. Broom thinks that they hunted and dug in packs In fact they are surprisingly like the hypothetical beast which carveth read. in THE ORIGIN OF MAN AND HIS SUPERSTITIONS a book written some 50 years ago. described as a human ancestor, under the name of 'LYCOPITHECUS' or wolf-monkey.

Whether Broom's bones are actually those of our ancestors, or of animals like them which survived in South Africa after evolution had gone further elsewhere, we shall not know until the age of the South African bones is determined more exactly, and until either similar bones have been found elsewhere, or a very careful search has failed to find them

But it certainly looks as if the origin of man had been something like this. Our ancestors ten million years or so ago were monkey-like animals, some of whose skeletons have been found. Their descendants developed along different lines. In forest regions they developed long arms suited for climbing and kept free still capable of grasping branches. Their descendants are the chimpamzee and similar animals. In open country some of them took to running on their hind legs. So their arms became available for using tools and throwing stones, while their feet were developed for walking and running, but lost the power of grasping except to a slight extent. Once tools were used, the brain developed at a rate which seems slow to us, but was very quicker than most evolutionary changes

Those who are interested in human evolution should also read professor Le Gros Clark's 'HISTORY OF THE PRIMATES' (not the arch-bishops, but the zoological order to which men, monkeys and lemurs belong). It is not so exciting as Broom's book, but covers a wider ground, and is perhaps nearer to what most biologists believe But certainly read Broom.

Here is a man who, at the age of 80, considered that a bad law ought to be deliberately broken, and broke it, the law being the one about excavations. He reminds me of Tom Mann at the same age As for the native question, Dr. Broom points out that his African assistant, Daniel, ticked him off for referring to a fossil skull as that of a lion, saying: "But that can't be a lion's skull: the lion has a small tooth behind the eye tooth, which this skull hasn't" Dr. Broom compares him to the Zulu who converted Bishop Colenso. However, I do not suppose that his opinions will weigh with the present South African Government

A Word Broom

In the last chapter, Broom puts forward his own view of evolution He believes that it is somehow planned, though not necessarily by an omniscient being, because he points out that "there have been ups and downs and what look like mistakes" He does not believe either in Darwin's or Lamarck's explanations of evolution

Personally, I can only say that in the last few years my respect for Darwin has risen considerably, and I think that if Dr. Broom would spend a week with me, I might be as successful as Daniel in changing his views However, he is much better occupied in devoting his great energy and intelligence to finding the actual evidence for human evolution Neither he nor I will have the last word as to how it will be interpreted. Good luck to your excavations Dr Broom

STRANGE DRAMAS OF THE WILD

Cold War Among Birds And Beasts

BY JAMES W. CHAPMAN

NATURE decrees that most wild things must die in violence.

On a September afternoon, I saw a great bird come to its tragic, and yet inevitable, end. It was a sandhill crane, one of the largest surviving North American birds, Every fall, flocks of these majestic creatures migrate past in the prairies.

A burst of terrified cries made me pause and search the sky. Then high in the west I saw the cranes, a flock of a hundred or more. They were in headlong flight, and I knew that there could be but one cause for the sudden alarm, A moment later I located it.

Far above, a speck was trailing the flock. It was a huge golden eagle, one of the largest birds of prey. He was following smoothly, ruthlessly, and with a killer's grace. His great wings folded suddenly and he dived. The cranes, straining to escape the living spearhead of death, flew ever faster.

Survival Of The Fittest

Slowly, a single crane began to drop behind. Perhaps it was an old one that no longer was able to keep pace with birds in their prime or maybe it was a youngster not yet strong enough to stand the test.

It was this trailing bird that the eagle struck, for in nature, the week must die. Down they tumbled, a tangle of wings and legs. The attacked could not be distinguished from the attacker. A few feet from the ground the eagle released the limp form of the crane and spread his wings. Then he began his meal.

I had witnessed a drama of the wild and I knew that the scene would live in my memory forever. Year after year, I see such startling and interesting events. Not all of them are tragic—or even dramatic, Let's call them sideshows. There are many kinds. No matter what else I may be doing at that time, they stand out always as high points of my days in the open.

Once, I saw a bluejay, screaming at the top of its voice, boldly attack a broad-winged hawk. Why, I do not know, because the probability is that no jay has ever been harmed by a broad-wing which, as a rule seizes its prey—mice, chipmunks and the like—on or near the ground. But jays, far from being perfect themselves, seem to be born with an antipathy toward all hawks and owls.

Had the hawk, in this instance, been an accipiter (bird of prey), the jay, instead of attacking, likely would have gone into hiding. Jays are cowards in the face of real danger. They belong to the crow family, and having a lot of intelligence, know when to be bold and when to flee

Feeding In Mid-Air

DID you ever see a bird or mammal that felt foolish? One summer afternoon I watched a family of marsh hawks. The three young were almost fully grown, but they still relied upon their parents for food. To them the whole world lay within a few hundred yards of the nest, where they had come out of the eggs, and they spent most of their time perched where they could see the old birds approaching with food. Then, when one of the adults appeared, a race would take place to see which youngster could get to the parent first.

It seems to be a peculiarity of this species of hawk to exchange food while in the air.

During nesting time, when the male feeds the brooding female, he almost never approaches the nest. He flies past within 100 yards or less, the female rises, overtakes him, and secures the prey by turning over and clutching the mouse or other prize in her talons as he releases it to her.

Similarly, later on, the young almost always, meet, swoop up, and seize the titbit from the talons of the parent. But that, of course, takes place only after they are able to fly.

On this occasion, two of the young hawks reached the parent bird at almost the same instant. There was a struggle for the mouse that the old bird carried, but one of the youngsters eventually emerged with the prize. The other was not to be beaten so easily, however. He dived after the winner, turned over, and clutched the food. There he hung limply, trying to drag it from the victors' grip.

The two hawks began to drop and, when about eight feet from the ground, the flying bird let go and the dangling younster fell in a heap. He bounced and then rolled over a couple of times. Plainly it was a very unexpected jolt. Meanwhile, the flying bird circled back, picked up the mouse, and flew off.

If ever a young march hawk felt groggy, foolish and angry all at the same time, that one did! He ruffed his plumage and glared after his brother in a rage. The feathers on his head bristled and he sat there sulkily, for all the world like a young boy, who has just been spanked for stealing the cookies.

Speaking of wild creatures feeling foolish remainds me of one day when I watched a collie chase a coyote pup. It was in sagebrush country and the pup loped off, winding his way through the scattered clumps. Most of the time, he watched over his shoulder. He wasn't very frightened—in fact, he was having fun.

In the middle of one of his long backward looks, the young coyote ran plunk into a clump of sage. He turned a somersault and rolled over and over in a swirl of dust. Then he leaped to his feet and streaked for safety, a chastened and undignified little fellow.

The collie immediately gave up the chase and came trotting back. His tail was held at a cocky angle and his mouth was open in a happy grin. No one can tell me that the collie didn't enjoy the pup's downfall, as much as I did!

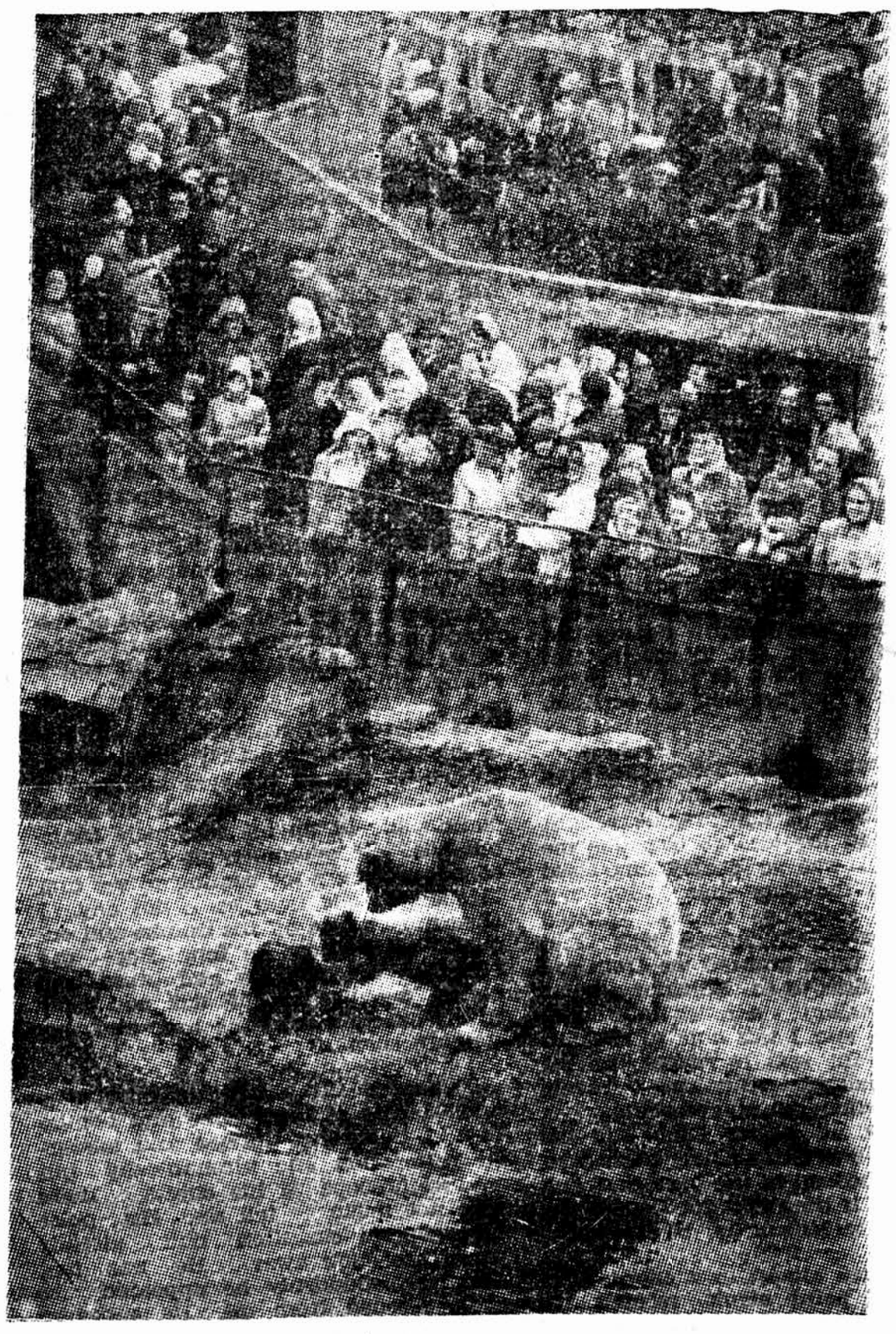
Not all the happenings observed from time to time are easy to understand. Some things are unexplainable and leave a person wondering. One such incident occurred late during a December afternoon a few years ago.

A companion and I were out in the hills patching up a stock shelter. It was a calm afternoon and the racket we made driving spikes must have carried for miles. Suddenly, the howl of an exicited coyote broke upon our ears. It included a strange note of urgency and caught our attention at once.

A moment later we saw the coyote on top of a sharp hill about a half a mile away. The ground was blanketed with snow, and we could easily follow his movements. I used my field-glasses. He hopped on to a boulder and howled again. Then he jumped off and ran a few steps. Again he howled. For five minutes, the animal intermittently yapped and

(Continued on Page 28)

'THE BRUMAS'



Guarded by mother Ivy—the most popular 'baby' bear in London—Brumas plays with a ball, much to the delight of the crowd at the London Zoo.

WHO OWNS THE U. S. ATOM BOMB ?

THE first commission to elaborate a scheme for the control of atomic energy and its development in the military and industrial spheres was composed of eight men; five of these, including Stimson (then Secretary of War) and Byrnes (then Secretary of State), were either already top men in firms belonging to the House of "Morgan" or later became so

This, then, was the dominating influence in the first stages of atomic development. Other great firms soon also had their finger in the pie. "Du Pone de Nemours" was one of the 3 firms operating the atomic bomb plants (costing over a million dollars), while the equipment for these plants was built by "Mellon's" Westinghouse Co and "Morgan's" General Electric.

The initial installation and experimental stages of energy development were extremely costly and not commercially profitable. So "Morgans" etc., agreed to Government control of a kind which has handed all, except financing and security regulatives, over to private industry.

The Atomic Energy Commission and its sub-committees repeat the same names.

A few private corporations have thus succeeded in becoming experts in atomic technology while at the same time earning profits from the sale of equipment to atomic plants and pocketing fat management fees.

The Baruch Plan, aimed at controlling world atomic development, both military and industrial, was produced by Baruch, who began in a Morgan Company; F. Searls of Morgan's Newmont Mining Co.; Eberstadt, former partner in Dillon Read now specialising in Chemicals etc.

In 1942 Harry Truman, then Senator denounced as "TReason" the lack of steel and oil due to the protection of monopolies by companies such as the "Du Ponts" of General Motors, the "Rockfellers" of Standard Oil, the "Morgan Partners" of United States Steel etc

The long-standing connection between Du Ponts and the German I.G. Farbenindustrie is well known to all. Less well known is the fact that the "Dillon Read Bank" (of which Forrestal was a director) was instrumental in financing the "German Steel Trust" (Vereinigate Stahlwerke). At that time Vice-President of Dillon Read was a certain well-known Germanophile "Paul Nitze", who some six weeks ago became chief of the "State Department's Policy Staff.

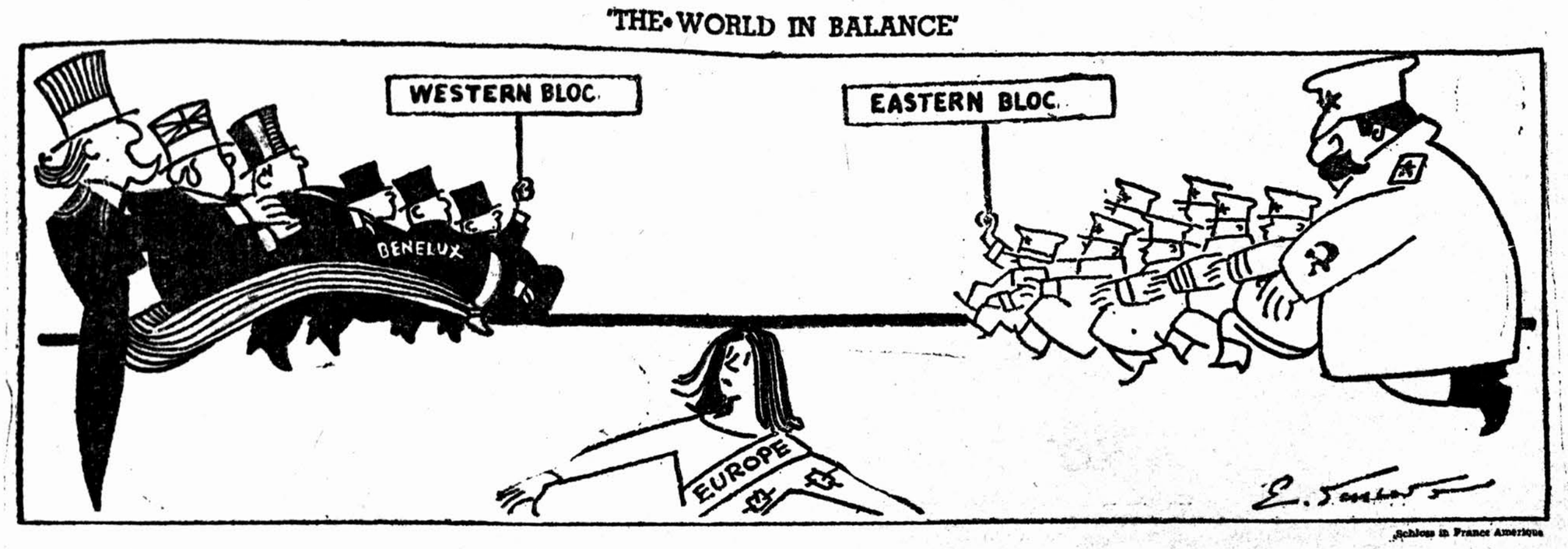
Apt Appointments

One of the off-shoots of the Steel Trust is the Deutsche Bank. Among it's leading figures is Herman Abs, who so recently visited America to consult with U. S. Bankers (including Dillon Read) on the subject of U.S. investment in the Ruhr. Another of the Deutsche Bank's, leading figures is the Chancellor for Western Germany, Konrad Adnauer.

But by a very apt coincidence Adenauer's wife, born "Zinsser", is first cousin to Ellen, wife of General McCloy, H. S. High Commissioner in West Germany (also born 'Zinsser"). Her sister, Peggy, is, strangely enough, married to Lewis W. Douglas", U.S Ambassador to Great Britain who is, in addition, Vice-President of a powerful chemical firm and also director of "Mutual Life Assurance"—a "Morgan" company The brother of Ellen and Peggy, and first cousin of Gussie Adenauer, is John Sharman Zinsser —director of a couple of chemical firms and also director or J. P. Morgan and Co

It is a pity that 'President Truman' seems to have forgotten 'senator Truman's' distrust of monopolies by the great corporations. . . For the result, as can well be seen is that not only the atom bomb but all policy on atomic energy within the United States and abroad, is firmly controlled today by the House of Morgan, the most voracious of the Wall Street giants which, in addition, is closely linked with the interests of the industrial trusts of Western Germany.—'IN DEFENCE OF PEACE'.

'THE WORLD IN BALANCE'



Schloss in France Amerique

A TRUE STORY

'RABIES'

BY Dr. L.N. PHERWANI

TEARS rolled down the shrivelled cheeks of poor Karim Dino. His son was dying. He was gasping for breath. He was unable to take nourishment. He was in a desperate plight. Intense thirst was maddening him into a frenzy of impotent rage.

His parched tongue could be moistened frequently enough but alas! not a drop of the elixir of life could get beyond his throat. Then surely, he must have been struck so helpless by an evil spirit. Oh! the horror of it. It was beyond human endurance. Thus did my seventy year old gardener relate to me the miserable state of his dear son, Usman. He implored on bended knees, my aid to relieve him, to restore him to his former capacity to live, eat and drink. Thus appealed to me our old family servant who had looked after our fruit garden in the City of Shikarpur-Sind. He perfectly remembered having rocked me to sleep in his lap. To-day, I was a recognised medical expert, and his appeal was both familiar and reverential.

Near him stood his daughter-in-law, the wife of his eldest son, Behram. A remarkably vivacious personality she was, aglow with health and natural beauty. Her sparkling eyes told the same tale of woe.

Unshed tears glistened in the bright noon day light of my verandah and temporarily blurred the vision of an awe-stricken mind. How could poor, uneducated simple village folk know the fatal symptoms of Hydrophobia, or fathom the physiological intricacies of the mechanism of deglutition (the act of swallowing) paralysed by the powerful virus of rabies. They had heard all sorts of fantastic tales erroneously circulated about that man afflicted by this fell malady raves and starts biting and barking like a dog, that he pounces upon those who dare to approach him, and that he is absolutely uncontrollable. In Usman they saw an entirely different picture. A brave young man, who was normal only yesterday, could not swallow even water. What a strange unexplainable affliction. What a cruel trick of mother nature, what a callous heartless revenge of the mighty gods!

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The two stood in expectant awe before me. They had come to fetch me to their garden home three long miles away. And it was nearing two in the blazing afternoon of July—the hottest month in Sind. I patted the old man on his bare shoulder. His tattered garments could hardly be called a shirt. The cloth rationing had reduced their chances of having a shirt even once in a year. I consoled the rustic beauty as best as I could, and assured them of my accompanying them forthwith

Professional interest, a natural inborn tendency to help the needy, a life-long association and a socialist bent of mind which had long since brushed aside the artificial barriers between a servant and his master, all conspired to goad me to forego the cool comfort of a ceiling fan and the lure of a highly inviting meal already on the table. My tongawala had no such intentions though. He was eagerly looking forward to a well-earned rest. A murmer of protest almost rose to his lips but I was firm. I too had heard the usual stories. I had still green in my memory the masterly description of Russians afflicted by rabid wolves' bite in the famous book, "The Story of St Michael." But I never had a chance to see a patient actually in the grip of the unrelenting foe. Even my six months in the Medical wards of the premier Hospital of Asia had failed to grant me the coveted boon. Hence the professional instinct to study a rare clinical picture all on my own got the better of all the plausible arguments a hard day's work, a healthy appetite and a perfectly normal inclination to retire indoor in the scorching heat could put forth.

I practically ran out of the verandah and jumped into the front seat—I always drove my tonga myself. A few turns brought us outside the City's municipal limits on the long and straight road and I fell to musing in retrospect. Yes, my prolific memory came to my aid. I perfectly recollected going with Karim Dino about three months ago to the local Municipal Hospital. I had got him a free ticket to Hyderabad-Sind where existed in those days—1930 to be exact, the nearest Anti-rabic Centre. I had been very insistent on Usman getting the full course of fourteen injections. But I did not know what he did at Hyderabad, and I had not had the occasion to enquire.

A rich baniya had been following me at a short distance on the lone road. Suddenly it appears, he caught into his head the idea to overtake me and lead. I was so deeply engrossed in my own thoughts that I did not notice this challenge to my spirited pony's prowess. A sudden jerk and pull on the reins aroused me from my reverie. I discovered Bahadur burst into a full gallop. A quick tightening of the reins and I was able to restrain his exhuberant zeal to accept the fat baniya's challenge. But this rudely broke the chain of my reasoning. I looked back at Karim Dino and his daughter-in-law sitting like frightened calves huddled up in the back seat and asked them if they had got Usman the Anti-Rabic treatment at Hyderabad.

Both replied almost in a chorus that Usman had point blank refused to have the injections. Instead, they had gone and lived for fourteen days on the Shrine of a Pir who had a wide reputation for curing mad dog bites. And they were so sure that Usman had been freed of the deadly poison, for his wound on the left leg had healed and he felt ever so fit.

The bridge over the canal came into sight as I turned from the main road. The incline was steep. I cracked my whip and the horse took the stiff height in top gear. Over and to the left we plunged into the cutcha road rolling and pitching along till a good half mile ahead my panting horse halted before the thatched hut of my gardener's abode.

What a din and hubbub was there! A hundred voices were engaged in the ridiculous effort at the highest pitch their vocal cords were capable of to explain the unexplainable. Each one had his own theory to propound, each one his viewpoint to argue. All were anxious to talk but none too willing to hear. My visit was eagerly expected and a hush fell over the assembly as I approached the bed of the sick man.

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My presence had the salutary effect of silencing the lot, and the change from a veritable inferno to absolute quiet was noticeably acute. I saw a pitiable sight indeed. On a charpoy lay Usman. To all appearances he looked like an athlete who had just had a gruelling bout with a powerful adversary and now lay down to complete relaxation. Half a dozen girls of various ages stood around him all eager to offer water in bronze pots—the precious fluid that would cool the burning fire of unquenched thirst. Usman took the pot from the little one on the right, made a supreme effort to drink his fill, but the water remained in the mouth, despite all the painful distorted and convulsive gurgling he made with his lips. Water poured out from both the angles of the mouth and, in disgust, he returned the vessel and fell exhausted on his soiled gunny pillow

As soon as he recovered from the agonising, though utterly fruitless attempt, he opened his eyes and looked round. The moment he saw me a radiant smile lit up his ashy pale countenance. He salammed me and thanked me profusely for coming to see him at such an odd hour on a hot day. I cheerfully waved off his thanks and enquired as to how he felt. But the effort to welcome me had taxed him rather heavily for, he did not reply to my question but sank limp and thoroughly spent.

I counted his pulse and made a mental note of its volume and regularity. I noted his hurried and laboured respiration and mechanically put my stethoscope to his chests, there was not much to tell me. His pulse and general condition had already given the show away. He was fast sinking. Suddenly he appeared to have receded from me. He appeared less bright, very much less distinct, definitely less clear cut. At first I attributed this dimming of my sight to the sudden change from the bright sunlight of the open to the subdued illumination of the interior of the hut, but I was soon undeceived. What appeared to be a sluggish accommodation was nothing but an involuntary gush of tears at the moving sight of a brave young man in the very jaws of death making a superhuman effort to smile, in the very face of the all-conquering utterly remorseless avenger

Barely does our pitiless steel frame yield to sentimental pressure however crushing. But this was a sight to move the Gods

To see a young man ebbing away under your very nose is painful enough, but to witness this unfair fight between a frail mortal and his unchangeable destiny is a scene to melt the very stones. No wonder then, that my trained and seasoned heart melted unashamedly before the moving sight.

Such defiance of pain, hopelessness and approaching death is extremely rare. But to see in an uninitiated simple villager a height of self-control and complete casting off of fear was a rarity of rarities.

The relief was at once involuntary and comforting. I knew my utter helplessness to relieve, much less to cure him, and failing to play the healer I yielded to the temptation to play the priest, with a tender stroking of his forehead I looked steadfastly into the still bright beaming eyes and assured him that his suffering would soon end. He asked me if I could by any means however painful, open the passage down his throat so that the precious drops of life could slip through to relieve the unbearable thirst. A terrible cramp convulsed his face and doubled up his frame—the distortion portraying graphically the agony of a thirsty mortal. Unabashed I wiped my misty eyes for tears started pouring like a summer shower. Usman was now alternately getting livid and flushed with the last desperate endeavour to open a door which alas! would not open any more. Seeing me break down so visibly there rose a piteous cry from one and all. Women bared their breasts and beat them furiously, men started putting dust on their heads. With a dramatic gesture Usman appealed for silence. I shouted for complete cessesion of all visible grief. Usman could now speak with difficulty. He motioned to me to bend near his mouth. He implored me to request the assembled to either keep their balance or depart. He called his father and told him to search out Ibrahim and bring him any how.

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Ibrahim and he had grazed their cattle together for years. He had quarrelled with him of late, and they had ceased to be on talking terms even. "Call Ibrahim, be quick, for God's sake call him,"—the rest of his intended speech died on his lips and was inaudible. Thus spoke Usman in agonised tones. Every word he spoke cost him a pinching torture and his face got contorted into a terrifying ghastly mien.

All the males rushed helter skelter. A frantic search was made, and luckily some one spotted Ibrahim. Just like a condemned prisoner, bewildered Ibrahim was dragged before Usman. What a radiance shone in the dying face of this brave man! A mighty triumph of self-conquest. With unbelievable sincerity and eagerness Usman lifted both of his arms and called Ibrahim to come near him. They embraced each other—Usman eloquent in his appeal for forgiveness and Ibrahim dumb and speechless but with streaming eyes. As soon as Usman released him, Ibrahim burst into uncontrollable sobs and was led out of the room

Now, Usman began to sink fast. The pulse became unsteady and the breathing assumed sighing characteristics. I knew the end would be sudden and was on the point of pulling the bedsheet over his face when for the third and the last time Usman lifted his faltering hand and made a sign for me to bend to his lips. In an extremely feeble voice he said, "Call my Raziya", and whispered into my ear to be quick. A girl of 15 so stricken with grief that it required four females to support her in the standing position, was brought near the bed. Usman placed his visibly shaky hand on her head and entrusted her to his father's care with his last audible words, "Father look after her. I am going"

Every hope having thus died, Quaran Sherif was brought near him. He made his last voluntary effort to kiss the holy Book, but failed. I took the sheet to cover his face when this mighty lamp gave its very last flicker. With laboured breath Usman uttered his last mortal wish, "Cover my face, I can endure no more," and he died almost immediately.

INDIAN POTTERY THROUGH THE AGES

Fragile As Beauty, But Old As Time

Connoisseurs regard pottery as the finger-prints of the cultural achievements of a country.

Chinese and Indian pottery of ancient lineage reveal the aesthetic attainments and help the historian to reconstruct the glory of a bygone age.

BY R. R. MELMANE

INDIAN pottery bears the impress of beauty that has triumphed over time. Efforts are being made to revive this cottage industry to serve the needs and suit the fashion of an exacting age.

The pottery industry provides employment to 50 lakhs of people in U.P. alone and is also helping the Government in earning dollars owing to the stimulated demand in foreign countries.

A few twists and turns and the wheel hums, simple folks with simplest instruments, make even to this day, wonderful pottery in Indian villages.

In Rajputana the ubiquitous 'matki' (pitcher) is indispensable to fetch and store water. The village potter of Rajputana plies his trade producing cheap wares, which have a marked affinity in shape, size and pattern to the ancient potteries discovered in Mohenjodaro or Harappa.

The potters' hand is guided unerringly by century-old tradition. He has learnt to ply the wheel while still a toddler. His stock-in-trade is simple but his skill is inherited from generations.

These villagers have to earn and learn their trade right from a tender age — the good old Indian way.

As in many other spheres of Indian craft, the charm of their creations is traceable to early apprenticeship, so much so that the art is almost 'in their blood'.

Of recent origin but far-famed is the Delhi and Jaipur pottery made of felspar mixed with gum or starch and moulded by hand only. This craft drawns heavily on the past for its distinctive designs

In the chalcolithic civilisations of Baluchistan and of the Indus Valley (3rd millennium B.C.) there is wheel-made pottery, which naturally presupposes a long period of evolution.

In Ghaggar valley (Bikaner State) the rim of an earthenware jar was discovered with date marked on it — deciphered to be 2,000 years old.

It is believed that glazed pottery (Slakshna Mrit Patra) was first invented in Iraq, under the Neo-Babylonian Empire, which the Muslims introduced in India.

Ceramic pastes — a predecessor of glazed ware, has been known not only in ancient Egypt and Babylonia, but also in the Indus Valley civilisation.

The Pottery Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, contains pottery some, 5,000 years old discovered at Mohenjodaro.

It is held by antiquarians that glazed pottery (meaning thereby pottery with shining surfaces) has not been found anywhere outside India.

Their absence in any of the numerous excavations outside India is held to be strong evidence that they were not known in other countries in the hoary past.

The glazed ware has been found in ancient sites or excavations almost all over India. It has been found at Taxila, Bairat in Jaipur, Muttra, Atranji Khera in Western U.P., Ahichchatra in Bareilly district, Kasambi, Bhita, Rajghat (Kasi), Sarnath, (Banaras), Patna, Rajgiri, Bangrah in N. Bengal, Sisupalgarh (Orissa), Sanch (Bhopal) and Kasrawardh near Ujjain. They belong generally to the Mauryan and Sunga periods but the origin may go back to an earlier period.

On analysis the glaze is found to be the result of firing the pottery in a reduced atmosphere and it is not due to any application.

Gwalior Pottery Works has earned enviable distinction by producing a wide range of utility and decoration articles.

In South India

The ware was particularly meant for fancy vessels such as small shallow dishes, jars, bowls and toy vessels, which were considered as valuable vessels since they were even repaired later on for further use. There is also evidence of salt glazing in South Indian pottery from the 2nd century. B.C. but that again is not glazing according to the strict meaning of the term.

Indian pre-historic pottery compared favourably with and even excelled the ancient ceramics discovered outside India. With the rise of the caste system and consequent codification of socio-religious customs in about the 7th century B.C. the growth of pottery became stunted.

It remained confined to a particular caste placed in the lowest rung of society. The socio-religious customs demanded that the earthern vessels must be thrown out on all ceremonal occasions such as births and deaths. They were also to be discarded when once any food is taken in them. The aim of the potter, therefore, was to produce more wares than could be sold at nominal prices.

The aesthetic and artistic aspects of his products could not be maintained at a high level, when they were to be sold at the cheapest rates. The result *has been that in the vast range of ancient pottery, we do not find even a few pieces of painted wares that can compare favourably with similar wares* of other countries.

Varieties

Nevertheless, each period in ancient India seems to have produced some fancy vessels. The Mauryan age was responsible for the glazed pottery, the Sunga period had a predilection for

(Continued on Page 29)

DID SON OF CONAN DOYLE CARRY ON SPIRIT COMMUNICATION EXPERIMENT IN MYSORE?

By Marcel Wallenstein

THE eldest surviving son of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle still gives some of his time to the subject of communication between the world of the living and the dead. He is Denis Conan Doyle, on his way home after a visit to the fabulously rich Maharajah of Mysore in India.

It is believed that Conan Doyle, in company with members of the Maharajah's court, carried out experiments in India.

He does not talk about it. **He will** tell you simply that, since **his father's** death in 1930, he has been in **frequent** communication **with the man who is** best known as the creator of Sherlock Holmes, the super-detective of literature.

In their last years on earth, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge, the British scientist whose inventions helped make modern broadcasting possible, gave their entire time to research into conditions of life after death. Each made specific arrangements to test the theories of the possibility of communication with the living before they died. A series of seances took place, but the results, so far as is known, were so trivial the experiments were abandoned.

Big Game Hunt

They have not been abandoned by Denis Conan Doyle. The big Englishman carries on the experiments he began when he worked with his father

Denis Conan Doyle is an athlete, racing driver, golfer, shot-putter and one of the best-known biggame shots. On his recent visit to India, he shot a tigress which he believes is the largest ever killed. He has hunted water buffalo, lions and other big game in India and Africa.

In addition he is a boogie-woogie fan, and a worker for Anglo-American friendship. During the war, he was loaned by the British Government to the United States and worked in a secret capacity in Washington—about the last person one would identify with an interest in the spirit world.

Accompanying him on his journey is his wife, the former princess Nina Mdivani, sister of the "marrying Mdivanis," the Georgian brothers who married a series of American heiresses, including Barbara Hutton. Her friends say that Mrs. Doyle was the "brains" of the Mdivani family, and that she plotted the course of each of her brothers' careers in a series of family conferences. The Mdivanis were a little-known Georgian family living in Paris, when the sister took charge of their future. Her sister, before her death not long before the war, was married to Sert, the Spanish muralist.

Mrs. Doyle has what is supposed to be the finest private collection of sapphires in existence and has been listed as one of the ten best-dressed woman. She lives with her husband in London, when they are not travelling.

Spirit Research

Last year was spent chiefly in the United States, where Denis Doyle is much in demand as a lecturer. It is a curious fact that the heirs of Arthur Conan Doyle ignore the work which alone entitles the author to immortality. They seldom talk the thin detective of Baker street, London,

(Continued on Page 28)

ON MALAYAN FRONT

Brig. R.C.O. Hedley, Commander of 48th Gurkha Infantry Brigade will become General Officer Commanding, Malaya Districts, in October when Maj. Gen. R. E. Urguhart is transferred to the Middle East. The picture shows Brig. Hedley watching an operation against the "Malayan Reds."

AN INVOCATION

*

From the point of Light within the Mind of God
Let light stream forth into the minds of men.
Let Light descend on Earth.

From the Point of Love within the Heart of God
Let love stream forth into the hearts of men.
May Christ return to Earth.

From the centre where is known the Will of God
Let purpose guide the little wills of men—
The purpose which the Master knows and serves.

From the centre which we call the race of men
Let the Plan of Love and Light work out.
And may it seal the door where evil dwells.

Let Light and Love and Power restore the Plan on Earth.

Soviet Masses Will Welcome U. S. Liberators

BUT ATOM-BOMBING WILL UNITE RULERS AND RULED

BY LEONARD J. SCHWEITZER

PETER PIROGOV, former Russian flier who secaped to the U. S. in 1948, warns that within ten years the streets of America's cities will resound to the tramp of Red Army boots—if we do not take steps to meet the threat of Soviet aggression.

A 29-year-old veteran of World War II, Pirogov was accompanied on his flight from Russia by Anatole Barsov, a Red Air Force comrade. Last August, Marsov returned to Russia after a vain attempt to persuade Pirogov to do likewise. Pirogov believes Barsov went back under pressure by members of the Russian Embassy Staff in this country. An attempt by Russian agents to kidnap Pirogov in Washington was thwarted by American authorities.

Since his return to the Soviet Union, nothing has been heard from Barsov—although Pirogov received an indirect report that the Russians were using him as a lecturer on anti-American subjects. However, according to a second rumour which has reached Pirogov, Barsov is said to have been executed by the Soviet Secret Police on November 7 of last vear.

Only Way Out

Acording to Pirogov, armed conflict will ultimately prove the only means of blocking Stalin's plan to bring the entire world under Communist domination. "War is a harsh prospect," he said, "but there is no other way out. If the United States does not use force now, Russia will when the Communists are sure that they are prepared. This situation should have been understood a long time ago by America's leaders."

If war comes, Pirogov maintained, the Russian people will be this country's most faithful allies—if they are properly treated. "The fact that Soviet authorities are doing their best to drown out 'Voice Of America' broadcasts proves that they are frightened by the success of democratic propaganda on the minds of the Soviet Union's down-trodden masses. If the United States develops the right approach and uses the right language, it can secure the wholehearted devotion of the Russian people to the democratic cause in the event of war."

Pirogov explained that the Russian masses hated the tyrannical, totalitarian Communist regime to such an extent that in the early months of 1941, they eagerly welcomed the German invaders as liberators.

If the Germans had announced that they had come to free the Russian people, and to overthrow the hated Communists, the country would have been an easy conquest for them. Instead, the Germans behaved with great political stupidity and treated the inhabitants of the occupied sections of the Soviet union with typical Nazi brutality. As a result, the people rallied to their Government against the invaders.

"The United States," Pirogov continued, "must convince the Russian people that it is coming to free them. To those who come on such a mission, the Russian people will respond with love and devotion. Only the prospect of liberation from the nightmare of Communist power can break the will of the Russian people to resist invasion."

Pirogov believes that if Atomic Bombs were to be dropped on Russia, it would unite the people with their government.

Atomic Bombs Won't Help

"In a war against Russia," he declared, 'indiscriminate use of the Atomic Bomb or the Hydrogen Bomb will boomerang against those who first throw them. The bomb should only be dropped if absolutely necessary to win the war and then only after the Russian people have been prepared for the tragedy by carefully chosen and widely disseminated propaganda.

"If it can be explained in advance to the Russian people that the sole reason for use of the bomb against them is to save lives by shortening the war, I believe they will understand," he added.

In addition to the larger number of Soviet citizens who found themselves outside their homeland as a result of the war and refused to return, many thousands of Russians continue to flee Communist Control, Pirogov declared. He believes that neither the United States nor Great Britain is taking proper advantage of the help these non-returners can give the west in the cold war.

"The non-returners are true allies of the democracies," he declared, "but unfortunately they are frequently the victims of stupid and even inhuman treatment when they reach Western Europe. Many are sent to D. P. Camps where they rot away their lives in idleness and uselessness. Some have even been turned back to the Russian authorities."

Train Exiles

Pirogov suggests that the non-returners should, after careful training and organization, be used by the West to combat Russian propaganda.

"They can be used now to interpret the aims of Western Democracy to their fellow citizens still in Russia. Then, if war starts, who would be better equipped to explain to the Russian people that America hopes to liberate them than these voluntary exiles? The Russian people would listen to them with confidence whereas they might regard the same information from foreigners with suspicion."

The liberation of Russia would not mean a return to the conditions existing before the revolution, Pirogov asserts. "The new Russia I visualize will be a Democratic Republic with freedom of initiative for all and with the land in the possession of the peasants who till the soil. However, the factories and mines would not be returned to their former owners, even if it were possible to locate them. Instead, to replace the withering hand of Communist control, Free Russia will substitute a system akin to the nationalism advocated by the British Labour Government."

Pirogov, who has written his autobiography, "Why I Fled," plans to study engineering at an American University next year.

CHORUS
WEDDING

THE Bridegroom: "I'm the happiest man alive! To think that out of all the world I should be the lucky one to capture such a prize."

The Bride: "Thank Heaven. he's safely landed at last! It just shows what a girl can do if she sets her mind to it"

The Bride's Mother: "That's one of them settled. And now I must see what I can get for Maude and Betty."

The Bride's Father: "That poor shrimp won't be grinning long."

The Bridegroom's Mother "I suppose it's his own choice, but—!"

The Bridegroom's Father: "They should have launched a ship with this filthy champagne."

The Bride's Little Brother: Gosh! Do I feel sick!"

A YUGOSLAV COMMENT ON SATELLITE TRIALS

Twentieth of October, Belgrade

Judge—"Why have you stopped?"
Defendant—"I can't read it. This part is in Russian."

MAN WHO PLANNED UPRISING AGAINST STALIN

BY GAULT MACGOWAN

HITLER might have started civil war in the U.S.S.R. in 1943 had he followed the advice of former Red Army Gen. Andrei A. Vlassov, it was stated by ex-Wehrmacht war correspondent, Gunter Weber, now writing military memoirs in which he claims: "Vlassov and ambitions to become a Russian Garibaldi!" and "inside Russia, millions were ripe for country-revolutionary revolt."

Bespectacled, 36-year-old Wsber, in an exclusive interview said: "I feel free to tell the whole story now of why the Russian people are still in slavery to the Stalin dictatorship. Vlassov was a man of commanding personality, six feet tall, with a fabulous capacity for leadership and daring.

"We captured him on the Moscow front and, as a result of our propaganda against Bolshevism, he agreed to lead 1,500,000 Red Army soldiers out of the P.O.W. cages to liberate their native land from Stalin and the Politburo.

"After Stalingrad, I talked for hours with him one night in his villa in a suburb of Berlin. I believe he sincerely wished to fight for freedom and for the right of his people to live as he had seen us live in the West.

Keitel In The Way

"But Hitler and his military yes-man, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, would not agree to let Vlassov command the Army Corps that Alfred Rosenberg, then Minister for Occupied Territories, had promised him. Keitel claimed he could not trust Vlassov but the real reason was that Hitler did not want to honour Geobbels' propaganda pledges of an autonomous Ukraine and White Russia. He wanted the glory of conquest and dominion for himself.

"Vlassov had just seen Hitler when I interviewed him. He was furious. Dressed in the uniform of a Wehrmacht General — with a sleeve patch that signified 'Russian Liberation Army' he stormed:

"It is five minutes to twelve in German history. If Hitler does not make up his mind now to let us march against Stalin, he will lose this war as the Kaiser lost the last one.

"'I began my military career in the Czar's Army. In my heart, I have always been anti-Bolshevik. And I can tell you this ...'

"Vlassov pounded his bemedalled chest...

"'I, General Vlassov, will take my men and fight alone for a free Russia as partisans!'

"This was not discreet of Vlassov Fear of what he might do was contributory to the High Command decision to break up what we called 'Valssov's Army' into small units. But Vlassov had been drinking vodka that night in water glasses He insisted that I drink with him and brushed aside my excuses that I had a weak stomach.

"'Madame Chiang Kai-Shek told me the same thing,' he boomed. 'But I didn't take that excuse from her and I won't from you!'

"The result was that the night turned into a wild party and I never wrote about it, though I did collect Vlassov's autograph. His Russian bodyguards were drinking too and doing Cossack dances with wild shouts and stamps of boots.

"About midnight, he began to tell me of a rosy-cheeked Geman girl he had met in a Berlin subway.

"'I invited her to dinner,' Vlassov said. 'She refused because I was a famous general and she was only a simple farmer's daughter in from the country

"Vlassov roared with laughter. 'I told her that made no difference,' he said, 'for I was only a simple farmer's son!'

"This would-be Garibaldi was proud of his peasant origin. He liked ordinary people and his soldiers idolized him. Hundreds of thousands were ready to do his bidding. Had Hitler let him march, it is my personal conviction that hundreds of thousands of others would have deserted to him also. The Marxist counter-revolution would have started.

Vlassov Betrayed

"But his dream of leading a liberation army never materialized. Instead of sending them against Stalin, Keitel rushed thousands of Vlassov's men to the Normandy front after D-Day. Thus Vlassov was betrayed. I saw many of Vlassov's men in what later became the Avranche Gap through which Gen. Patton drove. I do not believe any of them seriously tried to stop him. They were disgusted and never wanted to fight the Americans.

.."Vlassov left Berlin suddenly for Czechoslovakia. I often wondered if it was to carry out his threat to become an anti-Bolshevik partisan. But that I never knew. I heard one night on the radio that Vlassov had been executed by Red Army men as a traitor.

"All of Vlassov's army that could be found by the Russians was rounded up into cages near Rostov and ended in Siberia. Hundreds of his men disguised themselves as Baltic or Ukrainian political refugees to avoid being sent back to Russia from the West Zones.

"Had Vlassov been allowed to march against Stalin, I am sure that civil war would have started in Russia and the world's present troubles never matured."

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

WIFA's support to AIFF—Selection of National Team—Indian genius — Fine umpiring by Trilok Singh—Duty of up-country teams — Amir Kumar's grand displays—Hard struggles for East Punjab—Bombay's handicaps.

THE W.I.F.A. Committee deserve to be congratulated on their decision—though rather belated—to support the A.I.F.F. to the extent of Rs. 10,000,—as against Rs. 15,000 asked for—in regard to the latter's move to send a soccer team to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to participate in the World Competition for the Rimomet Cup which will be held there in August next.

If this premier association had given the lead earlier, probably the money required for this purpose would have been raised by now. However let us that the requisite sum will be forthcoming in good time so that the tour may be assured of all-round success. Of course much depends on the I.F.A. of Calcutta. The lion's share of the financial burden will have to be borne by it. In view of its past records, we may rest assured that Bengal will not fail to rise to the occasion—despite her present travail—and help the cause of soccer and uphold the national prestige in a truly sportsmanlike manner and spirit.

Bid For Santosh Trophy

In view of the fact that the Inter-State Championship for the Santosh Trophy will be staged at Calcutta next month, our soccer rulers have chosen a large number of players for the purpose of trial. We have told several trial matches will be held before Bombay's team is selected for the National Championship. I do not know who are the selectors. As the field of choice in the Committee is extremely limited, would it not be better if some old experts are invited to help them in this business?

It is common knowledge that few of our selectors take their job seriously. Rarely do they attend the Cooperage ground to see the invited players in action. And if they do at all they watch them from the far-away gar den. I remember last year a chat between one of the selectors and the manager of the Provincial side which went to Calcutta for the tournament. They were at a loss to find out from the selected players who was the reserve goalkeeper and in what position Parab, the Captain, played!

Heartening Indeed

It is heartening to hear that the selected players will be given plenty of practice together before they are sent to the eastern metropolis. It will be premature on my part to express an opinion on the strength of our team and Bombay's chances in the Santosh Trophy. I fervently hope that it will not be a repetition of last season's farce.

We have talents enough to give a respectable account of themselves in good company. Proper selection, sound training and good team-spirit should go a long way in assuring their success—unless they are incompetently led by an inexperienced Captain or badly handled by an unworthy manager. It remains to be seen whether merit will be the criterion for selecting these men or other considerations will have a predominant voice in their choice. In the latter event, the team will return as they go—adding only disgrace to their incompetence in the bargain.

Selection Of National Team

The national team for the World Competition will be picked out from the players who will take part in the Inter-State Championship. I believe they will be given further trial before they are finally selected. In 1948 World Olympiad Bombay was represented by three players, viz., Sanjiva, Papen and Parab. The first-named has gone to Calcutta but the other two are still here. It will be too premature—and even unjust to other players—to say that Parab and Papen will be chosen again. Everything will depend on their performances both at home and at Calcutta Both of them have improved a lot by their experience in England in 1948 So they stand a good chance in catching the selectors' eyes. There may be others who may shine equally well—or even better. It rests with the players to keep themselves in perfect training and physically fit thoroughly.

Training By Ainsley

The idea of giving a bout of coaching and training to the selected players by the British professional expert, George Ainsley prior to their departure for Brazil is excellent. I am sure Ainsley will be extremely useful in solidifying the team into a composite whole. Unless individualism—to which most of our players are unfortunately prone—is sacrificed on the altar of team-work and team-spirit, nothing praiseworthy can be gained.

I only hope that Ainsley will not try to produce a British prototype with the Indian mettle. This will not carry us anywhere. I do not mean thereby that we should not assimilate what is best in the British players or their methods. I am all for it. But I do not want British rubber-stamps reproduced on our soil. We must have full play of our own genius too.

Indian Genius

There are some people in this country who see everything good in British model—even in drinking. I know it too well that drinking has been the cause of premature ruin of the careers of many of our rising players. They took it as a fashion. But how could they stand it with only 'dal-bhat' in their stomach? The inevitable result was physical prostration and allround degeneration. Fortunately this is now stopped in Bombay. So the players will have a free opportunity for healthy growth.

What, however, I wish to stress here is that we should not try to copy everything British, Europe or American for the matter of that — blindly. We should most certainly adopt what is best in them and eschew what is not good for us. At the same time we must develop and strengthen our own characteristics to the highest points.

The Great Ranji was admired all over the Cricket World not because he was a brilliant British imitation but because he displayed Indian wizardry on the Cricket field. Similarly India would never have produced a Dhyan Chand if we had fashioned our hockey on the British model. We would never have seen a Samad on the soccer field had we restrained his genius to the four corners of the European style. So I repeat that we must blend our own inherent abilities with the mastery of the foreign methods. Then only we may hope to rise to the top of the world some day.

Excellent Umpiring By Trilok

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament is nearing completion. Before I dilate on its other aspects, I must refer to the splendid umpiring which Trilok Singh and Tek Singh of Delhi have been showing at the Bombay Gymkhana during the last few days. Not only in their efficiency and impartiality but in their team-work they have set an object lesson to all our umpires. General opinion is that Trilok stands head and shoulders above all those who have functioned this season and for many years past.

Our umpires are extremely sensitive about any interference in their own halves. Whatever happens in their own domains they want to decide themselves — with the result many infringements of the rules go unnoticed and unpunished by them. The visiting umpires are not obsessed by such pettiness. The umpire nearest to the place of offence — irrespective of the half he may he supervising — pulls up the offending player and penalises him accordingly. Few infringements go unpunished in this case. Our umpires would do well to follow their methods.

After all the main duty of the umpires is to supervise and control the game efficiently without doing any injustice to either side. By restricting supervision to water-tight compartments both efficiency and justice are undermined. So the object for which umpires are appointed is frustrated to some extent. It was also a treat to see Trilok and Tekh avoiding needless whistling but blowing the whistle emphatically when necessary.

Delhi's Plight

I fail to understand why two teams were invited from Delhi by the Aga Khan Committee. The Indian Capital is by no means at the top of Indian hockey. So it remains a mystery since only one team was invited from other centres. Both the teams made their exit in their very first appearance though they had the consolation of being beaten by two formidable opponents and narrowest of margins. Had one team come, — with combined strength — they would certainly have gven a more attractive account of themselves.

In this respect the club concerned are to be equally blamed. Their early exit was no credit to them. It seems they came to Bombay on a pleasure trip at the expense of the Bombay Gymkhana.

I am reliably informed that one of the teams did not have even a full complement of players at the eleventh hour they had to requisition the services of one of their old players who has come to Bombay to join the film industry! The poor fellow a regular forward player, was posted as full-back — and that too without any practice. Thi sis not creditable to yourself, Delhi, nor is it playing the game by your hosts.

Foolhardy Of Allahabad

Another up-country team which deserves castigation at our own hands is M. Y. M. A. from Allahabad. They arrived here on the very day of the match. How can any body give of his best before he has fully recovered from the strain of a long journey by third class — and that too under unaccustomed conditions? It is no wonder therefore that they were badly mauled by Tatas.

It should be a firm policy for every club, when visiting out of the province, they should reach the Venue of the tournament at least two or three days prior to their first engagement, so that they may get used to the local conditions. Only when a team is quite at home, it can play its usual game. It should be remembered by everybody that it is not only his club's and provinces reputation is at stake but also the purse of the organisers of the tournament. It the team cannot make they journey in good time, they should abandon it altogether rather bring shame to themselves and loss to the Committee.

Great Fight By Lusis

Contrary to general expectations, the depleted Lusitanian side has administered a double doze of shocks to the redoubtable East Punjab Police, who are virtually the National Champions of the year, and holders of the Aga Khan Cup. After scraping through anyhow against the new stars from Delhi, they gave a magnificent display against the Punjabis to force a draw twice. In fact the local favourites and champions might have emerged victorious in the replay had Amir Kumar, their pivot succeeded in converting a penalty-bully.

The fate of the teams would have been decided long before this article appears in print. But at the moment of writing it has become problematical to forecast who will carry the day in the end. Any way, the holders would not have an easy job to cross over this stout barrier.

Glory To Amir Kumar

The man who is chiefly responsible for this debacle for the Punjabis is a Punjabi himself in the person of Amir Kumar. This player had donned the colours of the Punjab Police last year and helped them to win the coveted trophy. Now he is playing against them. This makes all the difference to the high contending parties. Amir has shadowed the great Balbir Singh and the elusive Udham Singh so well that the visitors' attacking powers have been reduced to the minimum.

Another player who has shone brightly among the Lusis' ranks is their Captain, Walter deSouza. He proved to be a host in himself as usual and thwarted all the attempts of the dashing invaders to break through the impregnable defence put up by him. It is, however, a pity that such a grand player should resort to tactics which are far from sporting. To draw an opponent nearer and then hit the ball on his spin is not a praiseworthy feat. How would he feel if an adversary pays him back in the same coin? A player of his international repute should give up this bad practice.

Holders Must Thank Themselves

The holders have to thank themselves for the heavy impediments placed on their path to victory. I fail to understand why they keep their innertrio so close together and restrict the movements between them when they have two speedy wingers at their flanks. This makes the task of the Lusitanian defence much easier. I have not the least doubt in my mind that with wiser positioning in their attack the Punjab 'Coppers' should not find much difficulty in getting the better of their rivals.

The fare these two teams dished out were of a highly attractive nature It was heartily enjoyed by packed stands —more so because the games were so efficiently handled by Trilok Singh and Zelio de Silva.

Bombay's Handicap

The winners of the above match will meet another Punjabi side, Punjab Sports Club from Calcutta, in the second semi-final. The first semi-final will be contested by Tatas of Bombay and Hindusthan Aircraft from Bangalore. These matches are bound to provide thrills aplenty. We may be sure that the Calcutta team who were the runners-up in the Beighton Cup tournament last year, would not yield easily to either East Punjab or the Lusis, whoever meet them in the penultimate stage. It is rather unfortunate that they have had to cool their heels for the last few days awaiting the emergence of their next rivals.

But there is no help for it. Unlike Calcutta, Bombay is not in a position to stage big matches on more than one ground at the same time. For one thing we have not got enough grounds with the same facilities of accommodation for spectators as obtain in Calcutta and secondly, we do not command such a large following to fill up two grounds simultaneously. So to husband the resources, Bombay has to arrange the fixtures very carefully.

As for the first semi-final, the chances appear to be even between Tatas and Bangalore. Neither side gave a very impressive display in eliminating their last opponents, viz., Hyderabad and Lucky Star from Belgaum, respectively. It may be said to the credit of both the losing sides that they fought gallantly till the last and did not allow much rope to their opponents. But experienced campaigners as the winners are they were expected to give a brighter account of themselves. Whoever rises to the occasion in this engagement will earn the right to appear in the final.

Rodofen

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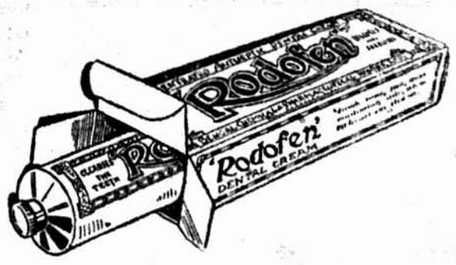

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA: BOMBAY: KANPUR

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ALL-ASIAN MUSIC CONFERENCE

Living Link Between Bharat And Greater India

BY DAMODARDAS KHANNAH

MUSIC is an essential component of the cultural expression of a race and a country and even a civilisation. This is so everywhere in the world. But nowhere is it so true as in India. It is in this sacred land that music became the vehicle of highest spiritual attainments and self-realisation.

The hymns of the Vedas were set music and used to be chanted. That has given us the Sama Veda with which the Lord has identified himself. The "Gita" is a song celestial per excellence. It is not merely a treatise or a compendium of philosophical systems. It is something that stirs the very depths of our being and awakens in us a new inspiration and a new illumination. Even more than Gita itself, the captivating and uplifting music of the Lord's flute, so well-known in our Puranas has established its way in the entire realm of aesthetics as the super-excellent embodiment of the 'Ras', that inimitable and essentially Indian word. Even coming to the days of Sri Chaitanya we find the same supremacy of Music as a means of Sadhana and self-realisation. The Mahaprabhu as he was called together with his alter-ego Prabhupad Sri Nityananda became to originator of a new form Sadhana through Music known as "Sankirtan" which is a special contribution of Bengal to the development of Music. The singing of the Lord's names as a means of approach to him is well-known all over India. In the neo-Vaishnava cult introduced by Sri Chaitanya this was given a new cast in the form of "Samkirtana."

Music For Worship

The message that we have received from our ancients ennobles it as a form of worship and it should not be looked upon merely as means of sensuous pleasure.

To them it was a shortcut to God. The secret of knowing the Great Divine, that was the function of this art. If we want to get near the mystery of the Great Unknown it can be done only through Music and nothing else. That had been the genesis ...of Music.

It was for this purpose that this great art was brought to the peak and not for the purpose of making cinema shows more popular as is being done now. I say again, from the Indian point of view Music is a form of worship and not merely a sentiment and luxury. Music is an aid to spiritual liberation. And that is why our ancients, wise men as they were, interlaced Music with worship in temples

I hope I have been able to bring out to some extent the high status that Music had attained in Indian culture as the means of approaching the Godhead. I would go further. Music or Sangeet is not only the means to an end. In Indian conception it is the end itself. It creates and is the same with the Creator. The fundamental conception of Indian Music is that it is the source of all creations. In the beginning when all was still, when it was an absolute, all-pervading silence there appeared the 'Nada'. It dispelled silence and produced some vibrations in that stillness. What is this "Nada"? It is the song that discharged into sight a kind of vibration to disturb the stillness of non-manifestation Then creation proceeded. The Creator had transformed himself into the 'Nada" and became the "Nada-Brahma". Creation is nothing but the expression of super-abundance of joy and that joy finds expression in Music. The Nada is the origin of all music and constitutes the essence of all. In the physical plane the Music or Sangeet in its origin is entirely dependent on "Swar" which again in the broadest sense of the term is the life of all human beings. "Swar" is conceived as the 'Nirakara' existence of God in the hearts of human beings. Like God it is also invisible. Its existence is felt when it is heard. This 'Swar' is the root of Sangeet, an art most difficult to render, emanating as it does, since creation itself, in the form of 'Nada-Brahma'. Sangeet-Sadhana may lead to Moksha as much as the striving for the Divine.

Unity Through Music

Now we are concerned with Music on the level of a mundane existence and not as a means of spiritual realisation.

We are concerned with Music as a national art. Under our newly won freedom we are anxious to restore this art to its pristine glory. We have got to stop the decay that has set in and bring about a revival. To complete the glory of Independent India, Indian music has to regain its former glorious heritage.

The whole world in bygone days looked upon India as the congenial home of fine arts like music, painting, architecture and sculpture. They flourished side by side with her development in other music. For, a country which gave to the world so much in music in the past could hardly neglect that field of fine art. It has been admitted that if there was any art which could annihilate distance and combine humanity into one compact whole it was Music; because Music had a universal appeal

Music gives an impressive testimony not only to the unity of Indian culture but the fundamental unity of almost all the cultures of the world. At a time when separatist tendencies are so much to the fore in politics and other spheres of life, it is on this cultural plane that men and women of all races and sects can meet together and realise the psychological homogeneity of human race

There are various expressions—of arts, of missions, of classes, of communities. But they make us forget that deeper thing which is above class and race. Realisation of that common humanity which points to the whole world and which tanscended all national boundaries and linguistic separations is the essential call of music. In this noble work Indian music will succeed as that of no other country.

I have already spoken of music as a national art. It is not fully so in India as yet. There is no question that music is an art which is fit to be nationalised. But how to bring about that much-desired result? So far as I have been able to judge from my long and intimate connection with the culture of this art we must in the first place try to eliminate all provincial features. That will minimise the difference between the two systems of music, Tamil and Hindusthani. After evolving a national procedure which was accepted and respected everywhere we might ask the Government of India to accept it.

Voice Records

I have another suggestion, no less important in my opinion. That is the preservation of voices. Masters of vocal and instrumental music are passing away Future generations will have no means of knowing how they sang and how they played. By collecting the voice-records of ancient singers and players who are no more and by inducing old Ustads to condescend to have their voice or music recorded we can create a national galaxy of this art. Hundreds have been dead and gone and hundreds will be gone, if we do not take steps for recording their voice.

It has been reported that in Bombay a record-producing company has taken up the work of reprinting the records of ancient singers on payment of subsidies. Similar attempts should be made in other parts of the country. In case the originals of old records are not available from the record-producing concerns, a public appeal should be made so that persons having such records may lend them for being copied.

The Indian Radio may and should take up the work of such collection and preservation. They should also on special occasions play the records of old masters.

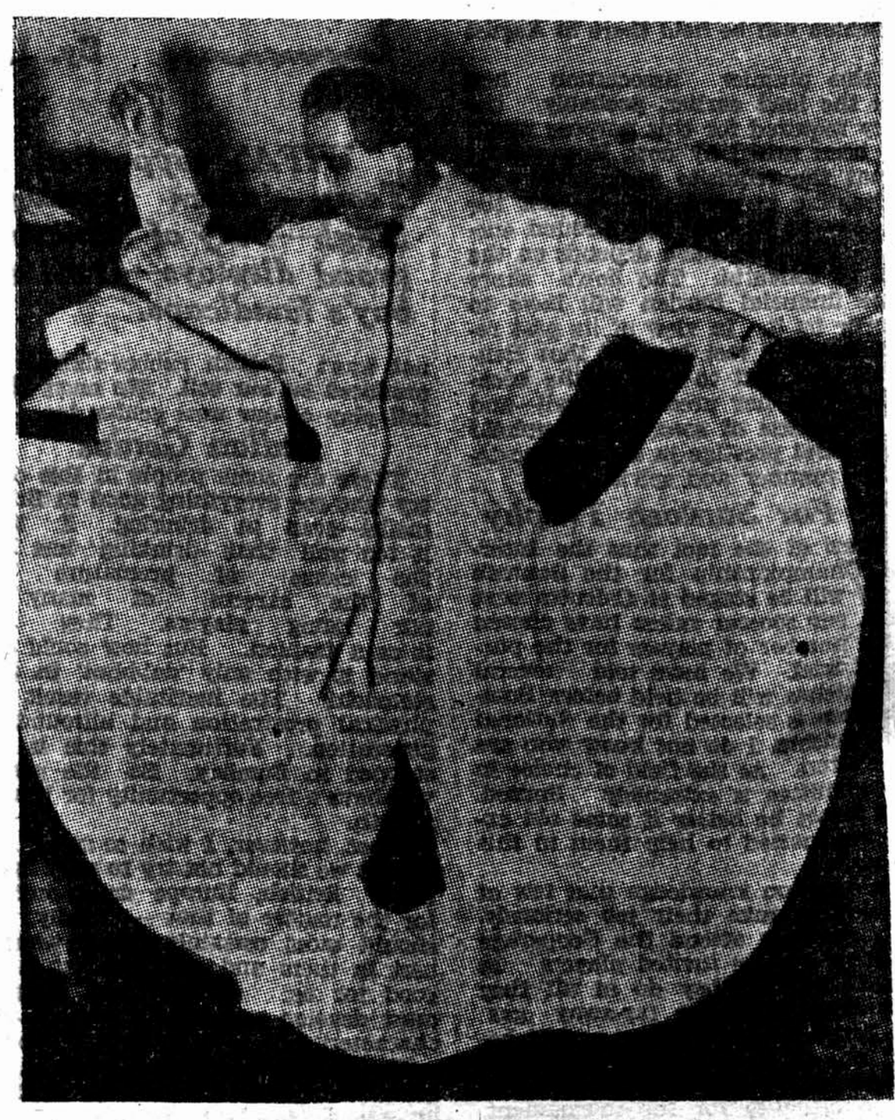
May I remind you that even today the greatness of a nation does not depend on what its politicians do,. or even what its intellectulals do. But it depends upon the creative achievements of men in art and literature. Of these Music has been the greatest instrument of creation. Indian Music, as vast as its territorial expansion, is now a subject for serious thought and, as I have already stated, it has become more so with the advent of national independence. Now is the time to take a stock of all our national resources and it is needless to point out that music occupies a major part therein. I in my humble ways have tried always to uphold the cause of music and laboured considerably so as to keep this pristine art in its true significant sphere of sublimation. My efforts have not gone in vain. They have now taken shape in the All-India Music Conference which I have the honour to sponsor. The conference was started with the following objects —(1) to encourage and improve the science and art of music (2) to hold music conferences for the propagation of classical and other music, (3) to arrange for exposition of the art by competent arists and to encourage new deserving talents, (4) to arrange for lectures, debates and demonstrations in music, (5) to promote study and practice of music by instituting and awarding sholarships, prizes, (6) to provide facilities for wide-spread instruction in Music on correct lines by establishing institutions (Vidyalayas), college of Music and otherwise, (7) to hold examinations and competitions and grant diplomas and certificates to successful candidates and to confer felloship or other marks of distinction on eminent scholars and musicians, (8) to co-operate with the educational and other authorities for the advancement of sound musical education, (9) to collect, preserve and publish compositions, manuscripts and books on music, including critical editions of published and unpublished works in music etc.

All-Asian Conference

In pursuance of these objects the Conference has started an Institution of Classical Music — the only one in India which imparts free education in this line. The institution is named Bhupendra Sangeet Vidalaya. A trust has now been formed to look after the management of the Conference and the Sangeet Vidyalaya which I am glad to state is now accommodated in its own house. Two scholarships of Rs. 1100 each to be given each year to the persons who stand first in a competition of vocal or instrumental music has been instituted under this trust. The first award, I am glad to state, has already been made on the results of a competition held in connection with the last session of the All-India Music Conference at Calcutta. The recepient in instrumental music is Kumar Mrigendra Singh of Patiala and those in vocal music are—(1) Sri Balwant Rao Bhatt and (2) Sri Narayan V. Patavardhan of Maharastra.

The study of Music should be made compulsory in all Indian Universities. Arrangements must be made for publishing old manuscripts on musical works which are of immense value but are daily being lost or damaged for want of proper care and proper preservation. Finally and this is my earnest sumbission that, an All-Asian Music Conference be called where we may meet, study the different systems and bring about a synthesis on the basis of a fundamental unity. Such a Conference if brought into existence will become the true mouthpiece of the Soul of Asia.—Extracts from the memorandum of the All-India Music Conference submitted by the author, as representative to the Indian Council for Cultural relations.

ANGEL'S LEAP



Sgt.-Major Leo Valentin, of the French Air Forces tries out the wings with which he hopes to fly over Villacoublay Airport. He calls the jump "Angel's Leap". A plane will take him up 22,000 ft. With arms and legs wide apart, he will dive out. The wings are made of a type of canvas and nylon.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs 5 and 3 questions Rs . Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kali yur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPO NIDHI. Thyagarayanagar Madras 17.

Two P. C. Beer Permitted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A FORTNIGHT after Total Prohibition was introduced in Bombay State, counting from April 6, alcoholic light beer is now permitted to be sold in certain licensed places in Bombay. The order to this effect is learnt to have been issued yesterday and has already become operative.

The light beer contains two per cent alcohol, and cannot be served on the premises of the places selling it. Consumers are however, allowed to take away consignments with them to their homes.

Inquiries made by a reporter of this paper showed that licenses would be granted for the stockage and sale of this beverage on a liberal scale on a payment of license fee of Rs. 10. It is further gathered that not only former bar-tenders and liquor stockists will be allowed to stock and sell the two per cent beer, but licences will be issued to restaurants also if they so desire.

Plot In Algeria: 154 Arrested

ALGIERS, April 22, (PTI-Reuter): Police have arrested 154 people in Algeria in connection with an alleged nationalist plot to sabotage public buildings and assassinate officials, the Governor-General's office announced here last night.

Arms, detonators, cases of explosives had been seized, a communique stated.

The communique said the seizures and arrests had followed a police enquiry into the attempted kidnapping by the nationalist movement known as "The Triumph off Democratic Liberties"—of a refractory member of their organisation. Most of the arrests were made in the Constantine region.

MUSLIMS COME TO INDIA

To Attend Ajmer Festival

AJMER, April 22 (P.T.I.): A batch of 110 Muslim pilgrims from Pakistan arrived here yesterday morning to attend the Urs Khwaja Sahib which began from Thursday and ends on April 25. They were received by officials, Congress workers and numerous representatives of the refugee association at the railway station. Nearly 10,000 pilgrims from all over India have so far arrived to attend the Urs.

Exhibition In Singapore

SINGAPORE, April 22, (PTI): A pictorial exhibition of "India's peoples and their costumes", first of its kind in Southeast Asia, will be on view for two days in Singapore next week.

Paintings are the work of Trade Commissioner's wife Mrs Jogindra Singh.

Collections of Indian textiles samples are being specially flown to Singapore from London and Sydney where they were recently displayed.

Sabhaite Released

POONA, April 22 (PTI): Mr. G. M. Nalawade and Mr. N. Athavale, two Hindu Sabha workers were released yesterday from the Yeravada Central Jail.

Both of them were taken into custody in the first week of April along with a few other Sabha leaders.

TSETSE WINS

NAIROBI, April 22, (P.T.I.-Reuter).

A REPORT issued here has dashed hopes that the new drug antrycid was a sure remedy for the cattle disease spread in Africa by the dreaded Tsetse fly. The disease has learned to resist the drug.

The East African Veterinary Research Organisation said that recent results of treatment with antrycid — drug discovered two years ago — were disappointing.

LIMITED DECONTROL ADVOCATED

Congress Committee Report

LUCKNOW, April 22 (U.P.I.).

STRICTER control of speculation, improvement in the control of capital issue, rationalisation of import and export control, and planned decontrol of some commodities are the highlights of the one-year programme prepared for the guidance of the Government of India and the State Governments by the Planning Sub-Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee some time back under the chairman of U.P.'s Chief Minister, Pandit Pant, United Press of India learns from a high authority.

Other important features of the programme are planned development of village and small-scale industries in order to provide a minimum standard of living and more employment to the people and setting-up of a state industrial credit corporation for financing such industries, expediting zamindari abolition in different states and the intensification of Grow More Food campaign to achieve the self-sufficiency target within the prescribed time limit and fill the gap caused in the production of foodgrains by the diversion of some land to cotton production and the establishment of grain banks in this connection.

The report puts forward a programme for a just agricultural economy and says that undue prolongation of the process of Zamindari abolition is delaying readjustment in the class-relationships and unless the period of transition is sharpened, the efforts to increase agricultural production may not produce adequate results. It, therefore, suggests a programme for immediate land reforms which follows closely on the lines of the U. P. Government's Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill. It emphasises stopping of sub-letting except in the case of disabled persons, protection to the tenants-at-will during the period of transition, introduction of co-operative farming and, in places where the majority wants co-operation, the use of a certain amount of coercion against the minority which resists it.

The report also suggests that forced labour, wherever it exists, should be prohibited by law. It further, suggests scaling down of agriculture debts and says that the question of the housing of agricultural workers should be given top priority. While admitting the need of fixing minimum wages for them, the report, it is further learnt, admits that it would be necessary to work out the cost of agricultural production and decide the question of agricultural prices before the question of wages could be taken up, because it is dependent on them, but as an immediate programme for providing relief to agricultural workers, the report suggests that a section of their population should be employed on non-agricultural occupations and in this connection suggests a programme for the development of village industries.

HELP MADRAS STOP RED VIOLENCE

Andhra Executive's Plea To Centre

MADRAS, April 22 (PTI): The Working Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress, at its meeting here today adopted a resolution, requesting the Central Government to co-operate with the Madras Government in launching a well-coordinated and combined military-cum-police campaign against the "militarily-organised" Communist Party, which was committing "atrocities" in certain parts of Andhra Desa.

Thirteen out of the sixteen members of the Working Committee attended the meeting and Prof. N. C. Ranga President of the A.P.C.C. was in the chair.

The Committee pointed out that every police station in the "Communist-infested" area in Andhra Desa should be equipped with wireless sets and uptodate firearms which would be "more effective than sten guns and hand-grenades which the Communists were freely using in their attacks and raids on villages."

GROWING INSECURITY

The resolution stated that the Committee had taken note of the "growing insecurity to life, honour and property of the general public living in the districts of Krishna, Guntur, East Godavari and West Godavari and areas adjacent to Hyderabad State, eased by the series of armed raids organised by bands of Communist guerillas".

The Committee regretted the large scale exodus of villagers from the affected areas in the wake of these raids.

The resolution stated that the Committee had received reports from various centres in the affected districts of acts of incendiarism, gangsterism and looting on the part of Communists and said: "The present State Government's resources, including police administration, are not adequate to cope with the growing Communist challenge to the Union democracy and the unending series of Communist raids intended to subvert the civil authority and to establish Communist political supremacy in various pockets in these districts."

"Unfortunately", the resolution said, "some of the Madras Ministers have misunderstood the intentions of the Committee as well as the true significance of the Communist challenge and have tried in vain to explain away their failure to put down the Communist menace to civil life and the democracy of the country."

India To Avail Of I L O Fellowship

NEW DELHI, April 22 (UPI): The Government of India have decided to avail of a fellowship placed at their disposal by the I.L.O. in pursuance of the decision taken by the Governing Body of that organisation at its 110th session held in Mysore in January, 1950.

The fellowship will be available for a period of 3 to 6 months in a foreign country for gaining additional knowledge and practical experience in one of the following subjects: employment organisation, vocational training and guidance, social security administration, industrial relations, labour inspection and industrial health, safety and welfare.

The preliminary selection will be made by a Special Committee consisting of a representative each of Government (chairman), employers and workers.

No Third World War—Truman

FORT BENNING, Georgia, April 22 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

PRESIDENT TRUMAN told American military chiefs here yesterday he did not believe there would be a third world war.

"It took us two wars and 30 years to find out that our place in the world was one of leadership", he said.

"Now we want to maintain that leadership for peace and the welfare of the world as a whole.

"I do not think we are going to bring on that third one".

Mr. Truman added that he believed the world would eventually find sanity.

PLANE CRASH OFF TOKYO

TOKYO, April 22, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Air Force headquarters announced here this morning that a four-engined transport plane with 35 military and civilian personnel aboard crashed near Odowara, north of the Izu Peninsula, 60 miles west of Tokyo, yesterday. It was not known early this morning whether there were any survivors.

The crashed plane came from Clark Air Force base in the Philippines and landed at Okinava on its way to Tachikawa, the Far East Air Force headquarters announced.

The passengers included a family of four and a woman Government service employee.

Search parties including nurses, reached the aircraft on the slopes of the 3,800 foot mount Myojinga-Dake, about 15 miles east of Fuji early this morning.

The aircraft hit the mountain about eight miles inland from the Sagami Bay town of Odawara.

RETRENCHMENT IN ORDNANCE DEPOTS

I.N.T.U.C. Chief Discusses With Defence Secretary

NEW DELHI, April 22 (P.T.I.): Mr. Khandubhai Desai, and Harihar Nath Shastri President and General Secretary respectively, of the Indian National Trade Union Congress discussed with Mr. H. M. Patel, the Defence Secretary important problems in regard to the ordnance employees. Victimisation and the general questions of retrenchment were the main topics discussed.

Mr. Patel is reported to have promised to examine the problems.

METAL STANDARDS: A further batch of three Indian standards relating to non-ferrous metals, in addition to the 12 already published, has been issued by the Indian Standards Institution.

Settlement Of Sterling Debts: Britain Falls In Line With U.S. Opinion

LONDON, April 22 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

SOME merchant bankers here have expressed the view that Britain has decided to fall in with unofficial American suggestions for settling sterling balances held by India, Egypt and other creditor countries.

They regarded the decision as an important change in the British official attitude towards these liabilities.

It was not known whether the United States Congress would underwrite the proposed solution. But it was believed to have the support of some Washington officials.

The unofficial suggestions—by some leading American bankers and businessmen—have been to settle the liabilities by splitting them three ways.

One fraction would be converted into dollars granted by the United States. Another fraction would be immediately released by Britain, in sterling spendable only in the sterling area. All the rest would be gradually released by Britain over a long period of years.

The dollars would be granted direct to India, Egypt and the other creditor countries. At present any dollar aid reaches them only indirectly, via Britain. Marshall Aid to Britain embraces all sterling countries.

ETHIOPIA'S NOTE TO U N.

Incidents Might Be Provoked

LAKE SUCCESS, April 22, (PTI-Reuter): Ethiopia has told the United Nations she cannot accept responsibility for "incidents" which might be provoked by the presence of Italian troops near her broder.

Italian army contingents recently arrived in neighbouring Somaliland under a United Nations trusteeship returning her former colony to Italy for ten years.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt. tax @ one anna Per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Educated handsome Gujrathi gentleman, age 32, salary 650|- invites marriage proposals c|o. Post Box 563 Poona City.
(1781)

Punjabi widowed girl 24 uneducated invites marriage proposals. Write Post Box 563 Poona City.
(1781)

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted applications from influential and efficient workers for representing a very sound and bonus paying insurance company with low premiums for Bombay presidency on very liberal terms. Permanent connections. Apply Box No 7546 "Bombay Chronicle".

BUSINESS FOR SALE

A good and prospective Provision Shop with two Soda Water Hand Machines is for sale. Apply Box No 1752 "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Yarn for Sale for Export 18 and 20 counts yarn available for Hard Currency. Apply to Box No. 7637, "Bombay Chronicle".

IRRIGATION WORKS IN KHANDESH

Minister's Discussion With Agriculturists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tagai loans to poor agriculturists who might not be in a position to contribute their share to the cost of bandharas constructed under a new Government scheme would be given for the purpose, said Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, during his tour of inspection in the East Khandesh District.

The Minister inspected several sites for the proposed bandharas, met agriculturists and discussed with them the implications of the scheme of minor irrigation works contemplated by the Government.

At Takli, a village in Chalisgaon taluka of the East Khandesh district, the Minister addressing a gathering of the farmers, exhorted them to take advantage of the proposed bandharas scheme by paying their contribution towards the total cost of the works and co-operate with the Government in the 'Grow More Food' campaign. He also told them that those who were unable to pay cash could secure tagai loans from the Government to pay their share. He, however, cautioned them that loans should be asked for only by the genuinely poor peasants.

Telang For Mazagaon By-Election

(From A Correspondent)

The residents of Mazagaon will go to polls next Tuesday, i.e. April 25, to elect their representative to the Bombay Corporation for a seat rendered vacant on account of the death of Shri Balwant Singh Dhody.

The City Congress have put up their candidate Dr. V D. Telang to contest this by-election. Socialists and Schedule Castes have also entered into this issue and a tripartite fight will take place.

In the midst of propaganda carried on through public meetings with roaring speeches, and distribution of hand-bills and leaflets, the common man finds himself completely lost, and he can hardly think before casting his vote.

The Congress Municipal Party has rendered a very good account of itself. Coming in the Greater Bombay Scheme the Municipalisation of transport services, implementation of the Tansa-Vaitarana water supply scheme housing expansion of primary education facilities etc. speak abundantly of the able leadership of the Congress Party and it would be in the fitness of things to strengthen the party so that it may raise the prestige of this great city still higher.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 6 2006.
Muslim: Rajjab 5 1369.
Parsi: Avan 23 1319.
Sunrise 6-17 A.M., Sunset 6-58 P.M.
Hightide 02-31, 16-8 Lowtide 08-45, 21-53.

Today's Engagements

NATIONAL THEATRE CENTRE—Inauguration by Justice M. C. Chagla, at 10 a.m. at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupatty.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YAGASHRAM,—Lecture on "Mahavakya Vichar" at 10 a.m., at 27 Umesh Dham, Vincent Square St. 2, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—Free public lecture on "Growth Through Self-Effort" at Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m.

MOTHER INDIA FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL—Annual Sports at 7 a.m. at old B. P. Hockey Assn. Ground, near Churchgate Station.

DHARAMPRAKASA SCEENIVASIAH HIGH SCHOOL—Annual Meeting and prize distribution at 5 p.m. in the premises of Mysore Chemical and Soap Works, Sion.

BAHA'I INFORMATION BUREAU—Discourse on "Way Out of the Chaos, at 7 p.m. at the Baha'i Centre, Krishna Bldg., Bori Bunder.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY—Annual General Meeting at 3-30 p.m. at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan.

HIS NEPHEW'S WIFE—A Humorous Operetta, at St. Stanislaus' High School Hall, Bandra in aid of St. Anne's Church 6-30 p.m.

TILAKNAGAR SUGAR MILL DISPUTE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Maharashtra Sugar Mills, Limited, Tilaknagar and its employees has been referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

RELEASE OF DOLLARS FOR STUDIES ABROAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It has been decided to consider the cases of students, private or Government-sponsored, who had secured admission in institutions in the United States of America and in other hard currency areas before the devaluation of the Indian Rupee (i.e. before the 20th September 1949) with a view to permitting them to avail, themselves of the admissions arranged.

Such candidates may send their cases to the Union Government in the Ministry of Education, through the Education Department of the State Government for their consideration. The Reserve Bank of India will be advised to sanction dollar exchange in those cases only where the Government of India is satisfied that the training of the scholar in the hard currency area will be in the national interest.

The Reserve Bank of India will allow release of dollars as follows:

Actual tuition fees; 1920 dollars per annum or 160 dollars per month for maintenance; currency for passage; an outfit allowance payable in dollars if so desired at the outset upto Rs. 500 per student. Medical expenses and expenses for apparatus, etc. over and above the allowances mentioned will be considered on merits by the Reserve Bank with the advice of the Indian Embassy at Washington and the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

THAKKAR BAPA FREE FROM DANGER

BHAVNAGAR, April 22, (PTI): Mr. A V. Thakkar, 81-year old veteran social worker popularly known as 'Thakkar Bapa', who has been ill for some days, is now according to his brother a doctor "quite free from danger"

Mr. Thakkar had an attack of influenza which later developed to pneumo-bronchitis.

Mr. Thakkar's brother said that Mr. Thakkar had no temperature but was, however, weak and required complete rest.

"APRIL SHOWERS"

A group of film artists who made 'April Showers', the charity show of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, a success on Friday evening.

"APRIL SHOWERS" AT CHOWPATTY

Good Entehtainment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Please do not imagine we had a shower of sunshine and rain—foxes' wedding and the monkey's dance as children call it—at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan on Friday evening. "April Showers" is the name of a stage show, presented by the Footlights Club, in aid of funds for welfare work, by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, in the Matunga Labour Camp. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder presided at this distinguished social event, while Mrs. Ina Bakhle described the activities of women social workers in Bombay's brilliant cesspool—the Matunga Labour Camp—and Mrs. Mithan Lam proposed a vote of thanks.

In a programme of song and dance, mirth and merriment, a number of artistes participated, including Premnath, Raj Kapoor, Yashodara Katju, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Johar, Lata Manjeshkar, Mukesh, K. K. Shetty, Sailesh Mukerji, Mohomed Rafi, Goody Seervai and others.

Outstanding entertainment items were a humourous skit entitled "Three O'clock Train" by Raj Kapoor and Premnath, and "Jyotishi", a one act play; while Goody Seervai's hot numbers tempted me to swing my skirts and dance the Samba.

All credit is due to our great artistes who contributed not a little to fill the coffers of a very deserving cause. Very well done, indeed!

City Wedding

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Hareshchandra Maganlal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maganlal Parbhudas, the well-known Millowner of Bombay, was married to Miss Charulata, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chimanlal Motiram Master, Senior Partner of a well-known firm of Architects of Bombay.

The marriage was celebrated on last Friday evening. A reception was held in honour of the occasion when over 3,000 guests were entertained. The guests included Government officials and business men, prominent among them being the Hon'ble Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, Justice Bhagwati, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir Behram N Karanjia, Mr. K.M.D. Thaskersey, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, Mr. M. P. Amin, Advocate-General, Bombay, Mr. Radhakrishna Ruia, Mr. Ramdeo Padar, Gauswami Dixitji Maharaj and Mr Silam.

The City Police Band entertained the guests on the occasion.

Studio Concert Of Western Music

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On Sunday, 23rd April from 10-00 to 11-00 p.m., All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a Studio Concert of classical Western Music in the presence of an invited audience. The artists participating are—Olga Craen (Pianoforte) and the Dorian String Quartet led by Vere da Silva. The programme will consist of Beethoven's 'Tempest' Sonata for the Piano and his String Quartet in F Major. The item will be broadcast on Bombay A

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, April 23.

Air News From Delhi

English 8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 5, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m., 6-10, 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.. Marathi 8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 7-15 p.m.; Telugu 7 a.m., 1-50 p.m., 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 R. Veen, G. bhajans, 8-15 L. P. Chaube, alap, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 J. L. Ranade, cl. music, 12-15 p.m. R. Kinikar, musical feature "phulrani", 12-50 R. Veen, G. geet, 1-10 K. Kolhapure, been par sarang, 1-40 Special, 5-0 J. L. Ranade, bhimpalas, 6-10 Kunjlata Desai, G. geet, 6-20 L. P. Chaube, alap and dhamar, 7-0 V. K Pradhan, violin, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 Kunjlata Desai, G. geet, 7-30 K. Kolhapure, been par bhimpalasi, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-45 Malati Pande, cl. music, 9-25 R. Veen, G. geets, 9-30 Radio trailer, 7-45 Radio Orch., 10-0 Studio concert.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. K. Kolhapure, been, 8-45 Malati Pande, M. songs, 1-30 p.m. Eight Kannad songs, 1-50 N Sarnaik, shudh sarang, 5-30 p.m. For children, M., 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 N. K. Kulkarni's compositions, 9-0 J. L Ranade, M. pad, 10-0 N. Sarnaik, cl. music.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Mira-ke Prabhu, 7-45 Week's highlight, 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 H. H Khan, lalit, 8-45 G. Thakur, todi, 9-0 C. Shetye, violin, 9-15 V. C. Lineswala, geet, 5-30 p.m. R. Ghanekar, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 H H. Khan, barwa, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Ras Ramana, 7-15 K. K. Shastri, G. talk, 7-30 R. Ghanekar, violin, 7-45 Marwa Thaat's rangas, 8-0 Month's song, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 S. Shah, E. talk on "Procedure of Election", 8-45 Filmi tarz, 9-30 V. C Lineswala, geet, 9-45 H. H. Ljan, charakauns.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram bhajanvali, 7-40 S. Naidu, sitar, 7-50 J. Bhojag, geet, 8-15 Smit and Shruti, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m As in Baroda, 5-45 J. Bhojak geet, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Tell us, 6-45 S. Naidu, rag puria dhanashree, 7-0 At feet of God, 7-15 K. K. Shastri's G. talk, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 S. Naidu, sitar, 8-30 "Procedure of Election", (Delhi relay), 8-45 M. K. D. Faridi, shivranjani. 9-30 M. K. D. Faridi, been

B B C

SUNDAY, April 23.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 7 a.m. In Town Tonight. 7-45 Pipes and Drums. 8 Think on These Things. 8-15 Weekly Sports Summary. 3-45 B. B. C. Northern Orchestra. 10 Listeners Choice. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12 Music in Miniature 1 p.m. In Town Tonight. 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 A Shakespeare And Wordsworth Anthology. 3 Sunday Service. 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Nights At The Opera. 5-30 Programme Parade. 5-45 Accordeon Interlude. 6 From the Children's Hour. 6-45 Journey into Melody. 7-45 Christianity and the English Heritage. 9-45 Ray's A Laugh. 10-15 London Forum.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout. 8 Programme Parade. 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten. 8-20 Bachchon Ke Lie.

Police Dig Out Black Liquor

CLEVERLY CONCEALED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Five gallons of illicit liquor, cleverly concealed under a slab at Delimar Street, Byculla, near a stable were recovered and two men were taken into custody by the City Police yesterday.

Acting on information, the Police raided the stable when they detected two suspicious men sitting on a slab nearby. The Police removed the slab and dug out a kerosene tin containing several bottles of illicit liquor.

Ramsunder Chagier and Sutro Bachoo the arrested persons, were today bailed out by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, today.

Kashmir House Burgled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Kashmir House situated at Nepeansea Road, Bombay was burgled and gold ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 2,251 were removed in the early hours of April 16, the Gamdevi Police reported today.

The police after some inquiries took into custody Bhagoo Laxman a servant of the House. He is suspected to have committed the offence. Bhagoo was produced before Mr. V. K Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court today and allowed bail.

Committed To Sessions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sher Mohamed Sherdil, Laury Pinto, Shamshud Rehman, Rustom and other accused in the Bruce Street Hold-up Case have been committed to sessions by Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

C. C. I. WORKERS TO STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nearly five hundred work-men of the Cricket Club of India and Bombay Presidency Radio Club have given a seven day strike notice on the managements concerned, demanding revision of wage-scales and increase in Dearness Allowance, according to the general secretary of the Bombay Hotel Kamgars' Union.

'A Charity Concert'

On Friday, last, the Bandra artists gave a fine show of classical music, song and dance. The hit of the show was the "Spanish Dance" and the Fashion parade. Each mannequin played a gown in each of the seven Rainbow shades. The Spanish Dance and parade was by the pupils of Mr. E. A. Terry. Credit is due to him and Mr. Mervyn Almedia for the success of the concert.

B. P. C. C. Mass Spinning Programme

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Constructive Programme Committee, a mass spinning programme will be held at Jambhulwadi (East) on Sunday, April 23, at 8 a.m. Shri Ganpatishankar M. Desai, General Secretary, B.P.C.C. will later address the gathering.

Chetana Art Gallery

With a view to give the artists of Bombay a place to exhibit their works regularly and within the easy reach of art lovers, the Progressive Artists' Group have decided to conduct a permanent Art Gallery at Chetana, 34 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

This Art Gallery will be declared open by H. E Rani Maharajasingh on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 6 p.m Bombay's well-known artists, Chawda, Bendre, Ara, Raza, Hussain, Palsikar, Pai, Bakre, Code, Pansare and others will display their work.

It is hoped that this attempt will not only solve to an extent the problem of having a suitable exhibiting place for the local artists, but will also help the visitors to our city to see the representative work of our artists assembled under one roof. The Chetna Art Gallery aims at forming a permanent living link, between the artists and the art-lovers

Top-ranking Reds Tracked

ARREST AT ANDHERI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TWO front-rank Communist leaders of Bombay, who had gone underground and successfully evaded Police vigilance for quite a long time, were tracked down to Andheri by the Special Branch of the City C.I.D yesterday afternoon.

While declining to disclose the names of the arrested underground workers, lest it should prejudice further investigations, the Police state that they are prominent Communist leaders.

Disguised as Madrassi mazdoors, officers and men of the Special Branch raided a house at Andheri where the Communists were suspected to have been sheltered by one of their sympathisers and succeeded in taking into custody the wanted men. They are believed to have come to Bombay only recently from outside, according to the Police.

The arrested men have been lodged in the Arthur Road Jail.

Demonstrator Arrested

HOSHIARPUR, April 22 (UPI): In defiance of the prohibitory order of the District Magistrate, a procession was taken out in the city by a large number of refugee tenants, as a protest against the policy of the Punjab Government towards the refugee tenants in the quasi permanent allotment. Baba Mohinder Gopal Singh, the head of the demonstrators, was arrested.

Silk Yarn Stolen: Two Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shantilal Mangaldas Shah and Walji Manji were arrested by the Maharbouri Police in connection with the theft of eight cases of silk yarn from a godown at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bombay. After the arrest of the accused, the police recovered the stolen property from the Nutan Silk Mill at Arthur Road and Messrs. M. Lal and Company at Kalbadevi to whom the accused, it is alleged, sold the goods.

The accused were today produced before Mr V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court and allowed bail.

Cloth Lifted

Ranchandra Shivram who is alleged to have broken into a cloth shop and stolen cloth worth Rs. 2,328 was arrested by the Kalachowki Police. He was remanded into police custody by the Presidency Magistrate.

Caught Red-handed

Three persons were caught red-handed stealing 119 gunny bags from the Government warehouse at Frere Road. They have been remanded into custody.

High-Ups Caught In Satta Raid

Nineteen persons, some of them described by the police to be members of the Bombay Bullion Exchange, were arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad of the City Police when they carried out a surprise raid on Patwa Chawl, Sheikh Memon Street yesterday and recovered several satta bets. The Police is also stated to have attached property worth Rs 6,614 from the chawl.

Shavantilal Kakaldas and the other suspects were offered bail at the Esplanade Police Court today.

The Princess Street Police almost simultaneously raided Sri Ram Building within their jurisdiction and arrested Mumbhai Narayandas and three others for the alleged acceptance of satta bets. Over 400 satta slips were seized by the raiding Police.

"Our Lady Of Fatima" For Secunderabad

SECUNDERABAD, April 22 (UPI): The statue of "Our Lady of Fatima" is expected here from Poona on May 13, and will be in the city till May 15. An elaborate programme has been planned in her honour.

Alleged Cheats Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tejmal Hokchand, Proprietor and Motiram Kevalram salesman of Zenith Medical Stores, Princess Street alleged to be members of a gang of cheats, were arrested by the Princess Street Police yesterday. They are alleged to have cheated 20 wholesale Chemists to the tune of Rs. 10,000.

Their "modus operandi" it is stated was to approach Chemist firms and place bogus orders on behalf of well-known retailers and issue bogus cheques. Goods worth Rs. 600 have been recovered from the above-mentioned shop by the Police.

They were bailed out by Presidency Magistrate T. S. Vyas at the Esplanade Police Court.

Wheat Misused, Jailed

Satar Khan, a baker of Chowki Mohalla, was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine by Mr. J. M. Barrot, for misusing his quota of wheat for purposes other than those specified.

The owner of the bakery was acquitted as he had given the bakery on contract. The servant who was given the benefit of doubt was also acquitted.

Koliwada Police Firing

ENQUIRY ORDERED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has requested the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to hold an enquiry into the police firing on refugees in Koliwada camp on April 19, and submit a report thereon as early as possible.

Government will also appoint a special officer to make suitable arrangements for the smooth running of the camp in future.

Late Annasaheb Koparde

Sri Balkrishna Nanaji, alias Annasaheb Koparde, an old resident of Dadar, a popular social worker, and the founder and proprietor of the well-known firm of Koparde and Khandke of Fort, dealers in the photographic equipment, expired on Monday, the 17th inst. as the result of an unfortunate accident. Mr. Koparde who was 71 years old, was on his way to the temple inside Dadar Station for his daily "darshan" when he was knocked down by a train.

Glowing tributes were paid to the late Mr. Koparde by Messrs. Keshavrao Thakore, Shankerrao Wadikar, N. V. Khandke and Hirve at the funeral which was attended by a large number of his friends and relatives.

Apart from his business, Mr. Koparde was associated with many social activities. He was for some time President of the "G" Ward Congress Committee, and last year was elected President of the Namdeo Samajonnati Parishad.

Facilities For Constructing Building For City Police

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All persons, who are willing to construct buildings on land owned by them or on land owned by the Government in Greater Bombay and lease them to the Government on rental basis for accommodating officers and Policemen are requested to see the Commissioner of Police at Head Police Office, Opposite Crawford Market during officer hours.

Facilities for constructing these buildings, such as release of essential materials, would be arranged for by the Office of the Commissioner of Police by issuing necessary certificates.

SOVIET COMMUNISM THREATENING SAFETY OF FREE WORLD

Acheson Denounces Russian "Aggression"

WASHINGTON, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

AMERICAN Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, declared here tonight that a "Real and Present threat of aggression" stood in the way of every attempt at understanding with Russia.

Soviet Communism, he told the Association of American Newspaper Editors, was threatening "the very Safety of the free world" but no agreement, nor any approach to agreement, could be reached with Russia unless this idea of aggression was done away with.

"And that word 'aggression' includes not only military attack, but propaganda warfare and the secret undermining of free countries from within", he added.

In a five thousand-word address Mr. Acheson asserted that if and when the idea of aggression could be ruled out of the West's relations with Russia, the greatest single obstacle to agreement would be removed.

"As the results of our actions become clear and the free world becomes stronger, it will, I believe, become progressively easier to get agreements with the Soviet Union, he declared.

U. S. STEPS

Mr. Acheson analysed the "threat of Soviet Communism" and outlined six lines of action taken by the United States to combat it.

These, summarised, were burning and fighting faith, the spreading of that faith, the organisation of strong defences, the economic revival of the free world, still closer political cooperation between free nations and continuing efforts to find a common meeting of nations.

"This fanatical doctrine dominate one of the great states in this world, a state which, with its satellites, controls the lives of hundreds of millions of people and which today possesses the largest military establishment in existence.

"That would be serious enough, but it is even more serious than that, because those who hold and practice this doctrine pick out our country as the principal target of their attack."

SOVIET OBJECTIVES

Mr. Acheson quoted what he called the objectives of Soviet Communists.

One, he said, was to confuse and divide the United States, to soften it up so that she would be too weak to stand up to Communist thrusts in other parts of the world.

Another was to "pick off members of the free community of nations one by one and build up the idea that Communism was inevitable.

A third "clear objective" was to change the balance of world productive power.

"Make no mistake about it," he said "we are faced with a challenge and a threat to the very basis of our civilisation and to the very safety of the free world, the only kind of world in which that civilisation can exist".

After outlining America's six lines of action, Mr. Acheson added "We shall go on trying to find a common ground for agreement, not perfect or external agreement, but at least a better arrangement for living together in greater safety.

"We do not propose to subvert the Soviet Union. We shall not attempt to undermine Soviet independence.

"And we are just as determined that Communism shall not by hook or crook or trickery undermine our country or any other free country that desires to maintain its freedom."

RASHID'S TOY WITH INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE

Tatas Win In Replayed Nadkarni Cup Tie

BOMBAY, Saturday.

RASHID'S XI found little in the way of opposition against India Culture League and toyed with them in the second round of the Nadkarni Cup Football tournament beating them by six goals to one. The score was a correct index of the run of play. Earlier, Tata Sports accounted for Khandoba Vijay by two goals to nil in their replayed encounter.

It was no surprise that India Culture League were outplayed for they have to blame their forwards. Not one of them was active. The team as a whole were usually playing out of position and with their defence taxed to its utmost, they could not stand up any longer and when fatigued gave in under the strain.

Though India Culture League fielded the former Trades player Govind in defence and Peter of Burmah Shell and Roy of Amateurs they were playing like loose links being fitted into a long chain and apart for pieces of individual play they were hardly of any assistance to the side in bringing about any constructive play.

Rashid's on the other hand played like a team, precision like combination and with just two stars players of note like Varghese and Aricknathan the goalie, who saw to it that no move went agog in the all-important period. The side could have scored many more goals, but they decided to fool around.

Though it is quite early in the season a word of caution must be brought to bear on Rashid's team. They must open out the game and send in some hard kicks from flank to flank, for if the opposition's defence is strong, they will not be able to play this type of short passing game as they did to-day.

Rashid's opened their account in the tenth minute of the opening half through their left-inner Kuppuswamy who beat Da Silva, the rival custodian with a shot from the top of the danger area. Twelve minutes later, Varghese put his side further ahead scoring from a difficult angle after trapping a pass from the right extreme Janki.

India Culture League soon reduced the margin through their right extreme Roy who anticipated a heading which the centre forward missed and got to the ball before Arickanathan could recover to save. Rashid's were leading by the odd goal of three in the first period.

The second session saw the Culturists dance a merry dance. Play was confined to their half and in the seventh minute Rashid's gained their goal when Dass sent in a rising shot which struck the inside of the cross bar and deflected into goal. Two minutes later Varghese added his side's fourth goal beating Da Silva with a well-placed low shot which the goalie completely outstretched failed to stop.

The fifth goal came as the result of a penalty kick taken by Kuppuswamy who beat Da Silva easily. India Culture League's right half was penalized for handling the ball in the penalty area. The final goal came when the right extreme Parsaram netted from a disputed offside position. Thereafter Rashid's only confined themselves to some fancy footwork which took them no where

TATAS WIN IN REPLAY

In the earlier game which Tatas won by two goals to nil against Khandoba Vijay there was nothing spectacular except for the fact that the latter were able to hold the winners up to the breather and then Shetty, scored both goals. The first came as a result of a fine piece of heading and the second was shot from close in when Perumal gave a fine pass.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana

5-30 P.M. Punjab Police vs Punjab Sports. (Semi-final Aga Khan).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-30 P.M. Karnatak vs Globe.

4-30 P.M. Burmah Shell vs Indian Gymkhana.

5-45 P.M. Rainbow vs Goans. (Nadkarni Cup).

TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana

4-30 P.M. Tata Shield Tournament.

JACOB MEETS SAMPAT IN FINAL

Inter-School Table Tennis Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Former junior table tennis champion A. I. Jacob qualified to play Dilip Sampat in the final of the Inter-Schools Table Tennis Tournament on Monday evening. He won both his quarter-final and the semi-final rounds this evening.

In the quarter-final round, Jacob (Wilson High School) beat his opponent Jabbar from Anjuman-i-Islam High School in two straight games, and the diminutive player got the better of his old rival I. R. Joosab in the penultimate round in three straight games, and entered the final.

The scores were:—

Quarter-final: A. I. Jacob (Wilson H. S.) beat S. Jabbar (Anjuman-i-Islam H. S.), 21—16—21—12.

Semi-final: A. I. Jacob (Wilson H. S.) beat I. R. Joosab (Fellowship H. S.), 21—19, 21—12, 21—14.

Cricket Conference In Bombay

BOMBAY, April 22 (PTI).

Two officials of the Pakistan Cricket Control Board, Mr. Mahomed Aslam and Mr. K. R. Contractor, will arrive here tomorrow at the invitation of the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India Mr. A. S. De Mello to discuss the tour arrangements of the proposed visit of a Commonwealth cricket team to India in 1950-51 and M.C.C. tour of India in 1951-52.

In this connection, Mr. De Mello had talks with the officials of the Ceylon Cricket Control Board during his visit to the island in March.

HUNGARY WITHDRAWS FROM DAVIS CUP

LONDON, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

Hungary has withdrawn from this year's Davis Cup competition, the English Tennis Association announced today.

Site Selection For 1956 Olympic Games

MELBOURNE, April 21, (PTI-Reuter): The trustees of the Melbourne cricket ground the site selected for the 1956 Olympic Games—announced last night that they could not level the arena to comply with olympic requirements without running the risk of "irreparable damage".

It now seems certain that the Games will be held at the showgrounds, one of the first sites sug-

RESUME OF AGA KHAN HOCKEY ON A. I. R.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a resume of the Aga Khan Cup Hockey Tournament on Monday 24th April at 8-45 p.m. by Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan.

Fort Freelancers Score 128 Runs For 9 Wickets

UNITED PARSEE ASSOCIATION SHIELD CRICKET FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fort Free Lancers in their fight-to-a-finish final match in the United Parsee Association Shield Cricket Tournament against Tardeo XI on the Parsee Cyclists Ground at Azad Maidan made 128 runs for the loss of their nine wickets in their first knock at the close of to-day's play.

On winning the toss Fort Free Lancers elected to bat and J. H. Siganporia and F. F. Unwalla opened their first innings for them. The attack was entrusted to R. Patel and he was assisted by B. Daruwalla at the other end.

J. H. Siganporia and F. F. Unwalla put up 11 runs when the former was clean bowled by B. Daruwalla for 6. So Fort Free Lancers started their debut in the final rather shakily, loosing their first wicket at 11 (11-1-6).

P. D. Engineer joined F. F. Unwalla at the wicket. Both the batsmen playing watchful and cautious cricket took the score to 42 when P. D. Engineer who was playing more enterprising cricket than his partner was out—caught by H. Dadachanji off B. Daruwalla. The out going batsman had scored 16 runs which included 3 hits to the boundary; and helped to put on 31 runs for the second wicket.

Now F. F. Unwalla was joined by B. F. Cooper. The third wicket partnership was short lived because F. F. Unwalla was the next man out—clean bowled by D. Bhada for his patient and well earned 21 runs. This happened at 50 (50-3-21).

For Tardeo XI it was really a good beginning, for they had secured three cheap wickets of Fort Free Lancers for only 50 runs on the board.

Fort Free Lancers continued to loose their wickets at regular intervals and each wicket partnership added only 10 to 12 runs to the total; and they were 8 wickets down for 81 runs.

The ninth wicket added further 13 runs when Aga was out —caught by R. Patel off H. Dadachanji for his 8 runs.

D. R. Sethna filled the vacant crease and he in partnership with B. F. Cooper who was continuing to do the good work, added 34 runs more to the total when the play for the day ended. This last wicket partnership was unbroken with 34 runs; and B. F. Cooper and D. R. Sethna were batting with 37 and 18 runs to their credit respectively.

All the five bowlers of Tardeo XI bowled well and maintaining good length and direction they did not allow their opponents to score freely. B. Daruwalla was the outstanding bowler who captured 4 wickets for 30 runs in 13 overs of which 2 are maidens.

The match will be continued tomorrow at 10-30 a.m.

The scores were as under:—

FORT FREE LANCERS (First Innings): J. Siganporia b B. Daruwalla 6, F. F. Unwalla b D. Bhada 21, P D. Engineer C. H. Dadachanji b B. Daruwalla 16, B. F. Cooper batting 37, J. A. Edulbehram b D. Bhada 1, D. S. Damania c D. Bhada b R. Patel 5, R. P. Mehta c R. Dadachanji b H. Dadachanji 8, P. D. Mandon c H. Dadachanji b B. Daruwalla 0, J. D. Madon (Captain) lbw B. Daruwalla 0, S. B. Aga c R. Patel b H. Dadachanji 8, D. R. Sethna batting 18, Extras 8, TOTAL 128 for loss of 9 Wickets.

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1|11, 2|42, 3|50, 4|60, 5|70, 6|80, 7|81, 8|81, 9|94.

BOWLING ANALISYS:— R. Patel 9-1-18-; B. Daruwalla 4-38-2. H. Dadachanji 11-1-34-2; P. F. Pavri 2-2-0-0

TOPFLIGHT WINS ON OPENING DAY

Ootacamund Races

OOTACAMUNDA, April 22, (PTI): So keen was the fight for riding honours on the first day of Ootacamund Meeting this afternoon—the cream of the talent being present in this Station this Season—that not one of them was able to earn more than one point. Similarly training honours were also evenly distributed.

The weather was nice and attendance encouraging.

Camlin won the Jai Hind Plate, the Principal Race of the day. The winner was well ridden by black. The higher dividend of Rs. 74 for five rupees win ticket was returned by Little Prince in Madras Plate Division Two.

Following are the results of first day's races Ootacamund Meeting held this afternoon:

BANGALORE PLATE Dist—One Mile

WELL DEALT (P. J. Sayegh) 7-12, Stevens 1; ZEENA (Mr. James Mann) 8-12, W. Tyrrell 2; RUBAYAT (Mr. Tajuddin) 7-7, Higson 3; ORACLE (Mrs. C. N. Reed) 7-4, Raut 4.

Not run: Ajmal 7-4.

Also ran: Suraiya 9-4, Fireworks 8-4, Babul 8-2, Royal Gambler 7-13.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths and 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 51 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 48/8 for Win, Rs. 17 and 13 for places.

Winner trained by: Owner.

Favourite: Zeena.

TRICHY PLATE—Dist. 7 furlongs

OFFICER (Mr. M. H. Khan) 7-12, Ahmed Khan 1, INDIAN FLOWER (Dr. R. A. Gibson) 9-4, B. McQuade 2; SHARJEEL (P. Narayansingh) 7-11, Raut 3; ABJAR SUAD (Mr. and Mrs. Abdul Jabbar) 8-4, Khalil 4.

Not run: Mandub al Gharb 8-6, Amal Al Shabab 8-6 and Young Krush 7-5.

Also ran: Janab 8-4.

Won by 3/4 length, 4 lengths 5 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 40 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 64 for Win, Rs. 16 and Rs. 8/8 for Places.

Winner trained by: Kesa A. Mudaliar.

Favourite: Indian Flower.

MADRAS PLATE Div. II—Dist. 6 furlongs.

LITTLE PRINCE (Lt. Col. M. Kader Beg) 8-7, Fakruddin 1; ZEDAI (Mr. Baba Khan) 9-0, Ahmed Khan 2; GAYWREN (Mr. Y. Mahomed) 9-4, J. O'Neale 3; CATCH ME (Mr. V. Raja Reddy) 8-10, Henderson 4.

Not run: Post to Post and Night Frolic.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, and 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 18 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 74 for Win, Rs. 18, 12/8 and 17 for Places.

Winner trained by: Y. Mahomed

Favourite: Dauntless.

APRIL PLATE—Dist. 6 furlongs

BARQ DAHMAN (Mr. G. A. Haji) 8-6, B. Khalil 1; MARS (Mr. H. A. Zeemuodin) 8-10, W. Tyrell 2; RABINE AL KHAIR (Mr. C. Tharanisingh) 9-2, F. K. Black 3; MAHA (Mr. Mahomed Ayood) 9-3 K. Hasan 4.

Not run: Prince Faisal.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length and 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 26 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 22 for Win, Rs. 19, 21 and 9 for Places.

Winner trained by: Owner

Favourite: Rabi al Khair.

MADRAS PLATE Div. I—Dist. 6 furlongs.

TOPFLIGHT (Mr. N. E. D. Pandole) 8-1, Shanker 1; DULHAN (Mr. P. J. Sayegh) 8-2, B. McQuade 2; PEACE (Mrs. T. Cumming) 7-4, Percival 3; WHO KNOWS (Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Rani) 9-5, Stevens 4.

Not run: Royal Blessings 7-1 and Neempholl 7-8.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length and 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 18 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 11/8 for Win. Rs. 6/8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8/8 for Places.

Winner trained by: Lt. Col. Err.

Favourite: Topflight.

JAI HIND PLATE—7 Furlongs.

CAMLIN (Mr and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 8-4, F. K. Black 1, ARCH GIRL (Miss Shellagh Kerr) 7-7, Henderson 2, NOTICE (Miss Shellagh Kerr) 8-2, Shanker 3, KING'S DREAM (Dr. R. A. Gibson) 7-13, Raut 4.

Not Run: Flora; The Chief

Also Ran: Muesena 9-4, Suprirising 8-9, Princess Padma 7-13, Kubaira 7-12, Very Light 7-4.

Won By: 1 l, 3/4 l. and 2-1/2 l.

Time: 1 m. 28-1/5 secs.

Tote Paid: Rs. 12/8. for Win, Rs. 7, 20. 8/8, for places.

Winner trained by: Irani.

Favourite: Camlin.

LIAISON OFFICERS TO HELP EVACUEES

Plans For Free Passage Of Migrants

CALCUTTA, April 22. (PTI).

THE conference of Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and East Bengal, which concluded its two-day session in Calcutta this afternoon arrived at a number of decisions to implement the recent Indo-Pakistan agreement.

These included the posting of liaison officers at different customs posts, relaxation of customs regulations and return of seized articles to the owners.

Both the Governments decided to warn their officers and employees that anyone found guilty of harassment of migrants would be severely dealt with.

The question of legislation on evacuee property, which was also discussed at the conference, will be further considered when the Chief Secretaries meet again at Dacca on May 4 next.

All migrants are advised that when depositing cash or personal jewellery with a bank, they should select a reliable bank, preferably a scheduled bank, having branches both in India and Pakistan.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

It has been agreed that migrants shall be allowed to take with them all personal effects and household goods, and, that the following articles shall also be allowed to be taken, although normally they do not constitute personal effects:—

(a) Cotton piece-goods or other textile materials up to ten yards per adult and five yards per child, subject to a maximum of 40 yards per family; (b) motor car, motor cycle, refrigerator, radio set, bicycle, sewing machane, typewriter, in each case, only one each per family; musical instruments of all kinds and furniture; and (c) instruments and applicances etc., used in the migrant's profession, e.g., a Doctor's surrant's profession, etc., a Doctor's surgical equipment or a lawyer's books etc.

NOT ALLOWED

The following articles, however, shall not be allowed to be taken out as personal effects by the migrants:—stock in trade, which is not covered by moveable personal effects; Indian currency exceeding Rs. 150 for an adult; Indian currency exceeding Rs. 75 for a child; sovereigns; obsolete coins; bullion in any form and precious metals; cattle more than four per family arms and ammunition, if not covered by a valid licence; X'ray equipment, if not accompanying a Doctor; wireless transmitter; foodstuff more than five lbs. per head; charts, maps and plans; exposed undeveloped films; power-driven watercraft and dangerous drugs. Migrants are advised that wherever possible they should proceed through authorised customs routes only. District authorities in both countries are being requested to guide migrants through such routes.

It has been decided that articles seized from those persons who had left East Bengal as a result of the recent disturbances should now be returned to the migrants on a claim being put forward by the respective owner to that effect.

LIKELY CHANGES IN HOCKEY RULES

LONDON, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): Hands in football, of course, is an offence which is justly penalised. In Hockey the ball may be stopped by the hand, without penalisation, unless the referee rules that it has been propelled forward by the players action.

At a coming meeting of the International Hockey Board it will, however, be proposed that the hand shall not be used in the game. Another rule which may be altered concerns the striking circle, now with a radius of fifteen yards, which it is proposed shall have a radius of sixteen yards. This larger M. circle has been on trial in British Hockey this season and players have shown their liking for the larger area which may well become International Law before another season gets under way.

Whether the hand will be eliminated from the game however is another matter although a large influential body of opinion feels that it will improve the game if only the stick is used for stopping the ball.

At one time, it can be recalled, the foot was used largely for stopping the ball on the ground but this was altered and so did away with those unfortunate incidents when the ball was kicked. A good deal of this may have been accidental and often are bound of a foot was judged to be a kick and altogether led to many unfortunate rulings. Critics are unanimous, however, that by eliminating the foot the game of hockey has improved in standard by bringing better stick word into the game, particularly from defenders who were, perhaps the chief offenders unintentionally as it may have been.

If the rule is reworded it will probably state that the ball must not be stopped by a player's hand unless it is above the level of his waist. Obviously in such circumstances the stick could not be used otherwise the infringement of sticks (raising the stick above the legal level) would become commonplace.

This, then, may be the sole occasion when the hand can be used; otherwise passed that rise above the ground level—and they cannot be avoided—would be wasted or players would be hurt by using other parts of their body.

But there is a big difference between stopping such balls with the hand and pushing the ball forward and the main change would probably be seen with corner hits. In the past it has been no strange sight to see two players close together on the circles, edge as a corner hit is taken and as the ball comes into position to stop it with his hand while the other, with stick ready, crashed in the shot at the goal; many goals have been scored this way which is regarded as giving goalkeepers no chance quite apart from the danger of such swift travelling shots. At the same time it is not altogether in the best spirit of hockey and will be fairer for all if the hand is eliminated from the game for such cases, thereby making it a more skilful business for one of the waiting forwards to convert a corner hit.

Sanvina Wins Scottish Grand National

FIFESHIRE, Scotland April 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. J. K. I. Oliver riding his own Sanvina today won the Scottish Grand National here over three miles seven furlongs. Second was Mrs. L. Brotherton's QED and third Sir A. Pikington's 12-year-old Gallery which carried the top weight of 12-stone nine pounds. Sanvina ten-years old carried 12 stone two pounds and QED seven-year old 10 stone ten pounds. Betting was twenty-five to one, ten to one and ten to one, respectively on the first three horses.

England Beat Scotland In Hockey

ABERDEEN, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

England beat Scotland by five goals to two in a men's hockey international here today.

At half time England were leading 3-0.

MANKAD DEADLY ON OPENING DAY

Captures 8 Wkts. For 22 Runs In Lancashire League

LONDON, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

Vinoo Mankad, the Indian Test Cricketer, was at the top of his form playing for Castleton Moor against Oldham this afternoon at the start of the Lancashire Central League Season.

Almost unplayable on the damp pitch he got 8 wickets for 22 runs.

The first Oldham wicket fell to Mankad at 8 runs, the second and third at 9 then a procession of batsmen went in and out quickly, mostly to catches in the field and stumpings off Mankad's Bowling.

Oldham were all out for 68.

Mankad went in to bat first wicket down, but smashed at the bal and was caught without having scored.

For a time it seemed Castleton Moor might fail to reach Oldham's total, but eventually they went on to win by 32 runs.

Among the spectators this afternoon were Mankad's wife and two children, watching their first English Cricket match.

Mankad will be a Coach to Manchester University Cricket Club during the Season.

Last Season, his first in Lancashire Central League, he smashed a twelve-year's old record by making 1467 runs and taking 124 wickets.

Glasgow Rangers Regain Scottish F.A. Cup

HAMPDENPARK, Glasgow, April 22.

Glasgow Rangers, holders an twelve times former winners retained the Scottish F. A. Cup today when they beat East Fife here by 3 goals to 0. This was Rangers' 22nd appearance in the Final while East Fife had contested two previous finals winning once. A somewhat sensational goal fifty seconds from the start set the pace today. The crowd was over 120,000 and they were regaled with some grand Football.

U.S. BOXING BOARD TO MAKE MOMENTOUS DECISIONS

British-Sponsored Allen-Pratesi Bout May Become Elimination Fight

WASHINGTON, April 22. (PTI-Reuter): The Executive Committee of the National Boxing Association of the United States is expected to make important decisions regarding proposed world flyweight and bantamweight title fights when it meets here today.

The agenda includes the world flyweight title fight between Terry Allen (London) and Honore Pratesi (France) in London next week, and the alleged failure of world bantamweight champion Manual Ortiz to fulfil a contract with London promoter Jack Solomons, to fight Danny O'Sullivan, British champion.

The N.B.A. was reported to be unhappy over the decision of the British Boxing Board of Control to classify the bout between Allen and Pratesi as for the world title. Executive Secretary Harvest L. Miller said the Association felt that Dado Marino (Hawaii) should certainly be taken into consideration".

An N.B.A. official said the committee undoubtedly would decide to ask the British Board to classify their bout as an elimination contest with the winner bound by contract to meet Marino within ninety days.

Explaining the situation regarding Ortiz, Miller said, "it seems Ortiz sent a cablegram to Jack Solomons in London agreeing to meet O'Sullivan there for the title. In the meantime he received an offer from South African to fight Vic Toweel in Johannesburg.

"In the past we have always considered a cablegram a bond to go through with a bout although there is some question about its legality."

O'Sullivan is due to meet Luis Romero (Spain) in London in a European title contest.

NORTH MINING TOWN TEAM BECOME NEW BRITISH SOCCER CHAMPIONS

Willington Club Have Their Revenge On Bishop Auckland

WEMBLEY STADIUM, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

Willington Football Club from the mining town in the far North of England became Amateur Soccer Champions of England for the first time today when they beat their neighbours Bishop Auckland by 4 goals to nil in the Final tie here having led by 3 goals at halftime.

A crowd of 83,000 watched to the two teams, separate dby only five miles in County Durham come 300 miles to play some of the finest football seen at Wembley and that goes for professionals too.

Willington's goals were brilliant efforts, all of them and richly earned them victory though territorially they had probably less of the game than the losers. Bishop Auckland started favourites and they had won the Championship seven times previously beating Willington in 1939 after extra time

Willington got their revenge today when they were faster and more accurate and furthermore took their chances. This their rivals did not. Bishop Auckland had enough opportunities in the first ten minutes to have settled the issue and to get several more goals later in the game They also found goalkeeper Snowden in deadly form. Willington's Captain and inside right Taylor headed their first goal in the twelfth minute after a lovely movement. Within nine minutes the ball was in the net again after another concerned attack ending in Rutherford the outside left putting in a fierce drive from the wing

Outside left gave Larmouth centre forward the chance of getting the third from close in, in the thirtieth minute The winner fourth goal came from the foot of inside left Armstrong after half an hour's play in the second half.

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PAKISTAN LIFTS BOYCOTT OF INDIAN CLOTH

GOODWILL GESTURE

CALL TO BUSINESS COMMUNITY

KARACHI, April 22. (PTI-Reuter).

THE Textile Importers and wholesale cloth merchants association today decided to withdraw its resolution which had called upon the Pakistan businessmen to "refrain from importing any Indian textile and yarns

The association arrived at this decision "as a gesture of goodwill and to contribute its share towards the successful implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Minorities Agreement".

A resolution adopted by the association at its meeting today congratulated the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India on their "noble achievement" and called upon the business community of the country to "lend their wholehearted support to the efforts of our leaders".

SITE FOR GANDHI STUPA IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 22 (PTI): The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Stupa Fund Committee has finally chosen the Marina Bandstand, near the Triplicane seafront, as the site for the erection of the proposed seventy-nine foot octagonal Stupa.

It was also decided that the memorial to be erected at a cost of Rs. three lakhs raised by public subscription, should consist of a tower on the west and an open balcony on the east and an amphitheatre in front of the balcony.

The balcony portion of the memorial is to be designed as a common prayer hall, open to all religions. The Madras Government will be in charge of the maintenance of the memorial.

The Memorial Committee met here yesterday at the residence of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at Gandhinagar, Adyar. Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Chief Minister presided.

Indian Tennis Stars' Success In England

LONDON, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

Sawnhey of India, partnered by Miss Betty Wilford of England, today won the mixed doubles in the Cumberland Lawn Tennis Clubs Tournament here.

Sawnhey and Miss Wilford beat Gerry Oakley and Mrs. E. Dawson-Scott (Britain) 8-10, 6-3, 10-8.

Press Complaint Of Police Harassment

UNABLE TO COVER FUNCTIONS OF PRESIDENT AND PREMIER

DHANBAD, April 22 '(PTI):

PRESS reporters, who have come here to cover the President and Prime Minister's visit, today passed a resolution strongly protesting against "the persistent manner in which the Dhanbad police have been putting obstacles in the way of the journalist" in the name of security measures.

THE RESOLUTION DREW THE ATTENTION OF THE PRIME MINISTER, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND THE STATE AUTHORITIES, PARTICULARLY TO THE INCIDENTS WHICH HAPPENED THIS MORNING WHEN A CAR CARRYING SOME JOURNALISTS AND PROCEEDING TO THE LOCAL TOWN HALL, WHERE PANDIT NEHRU WAS TO ADDRESS CONGRESS WORKERS, WAS HELD UP AND A POLICE PERMIT, WHICH WAS ISSUED IN FAVOUR OF ONE OF THEM WAS TORN IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, SOUTHERN RANGE, AS A RESULT OF WHICH THE FUNCTION COULD NOT BE COVERED.

Closed-Door Meeting

President Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Nehru today had the busiest programme of their three-day visit to the coalfield are of Bihar. The party visited Rajendra Vidyapith high school at Uajarpura (Sindri) this morning. Thereafter the Prime Minister drove to Dhanabad where in the afternoon he addressed a closed-door meeting of Congressmen and the Indian National Trade Union Congress workers of Nagpur division. The meeting was held in the Dhanbad town hall and about 200 persons attended it.

Pandit Nehru next drove to Jamaoba rest house where he is staying now.

Journalists Must Help Delhi Pact Implementation

POTHAN'S CALL TO FOURTH ESTATE

MR. Pothan Joseph, Editor of "Deccan Herald", Bangalore, today advised his brother journalists to shift their emphasis on facts and factors that went to build up greater co-operation and unity among the peoples of different countries, and not to lay stress on the differences and points that contributed to impair harmony and good-neighbourly relations between the nations of the world.

Mr. Pothan Joseph, who was inaugurating the annual conference of the Southern India Journalists' Federation here this evening, said that Indian journalists should move with the spirit of the times. They must give up their suspicions about the actions of the Government as in the past, when they all were anxious to get rid of a foreign Government. Formerly their responsibilities were how best they could cut across the obstacles in the way of winning freedom. But now with the attainment of freedom.

A vast but sudden change had come over the country. The journalists must realise their responsibilities in the altered conditions, he said.

DELHI PACT AND AFTER

He incidentally referred to the recent agreement arrived between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and said that it was a formula accepted by the two Prime Ministers in an attitude of forbearance. He, however, regretted the criticism of the agreement by some Indian newspapers, which said that it could not be worked out, as Pakistan would not keep to the terms of the agreement, as they had not honoured the earlier agreement. He said it was also not fair on the part of newspapers to analyse in detail the objectives resolution of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and to quote the past speeches of some of the Pakistan Ministers in order to show to the people that Pakistan was a theocratic state and that it would not honour the recent agreement dealing with the protection of the Hindu minorities in Pakistan. He said it was wrong to indulge in this kind of thing. The newspapers must understand the implications of the new agreement and appreciate the utterances of the two Prime Ministers on the question of implementation of the same

It was for journalists not to make a particularly nagging entertainment of the differences between the two states but to take care not to rub very provocatively on the other side.

Mr Pothan Joseph said that there was tremendous scope for journalists, in the years to come, especially with the increase in the percentage of literates and the spread of education.

FUTURE OF JOURNALISTS

The youngmen in the profession had a vast field before them and if only they could devote their attention, they could bring out local newspapers serving the people of particularly small localities. Newspapers must develop news features besides publishing political news, such as the development and the spreading of arts, sports, drama, etc., there should be more type of contributions in the newspapers. Especially the younger men in the profession of journalism, he said had unlimited scope and a vast field to develop and excel in story writing etc.

STAY HANDS AGAINST PRAKASAM

Andhra P. C. C. Executive's Plea To Congress Cabinet

MADRAS, April 22-(UPI)-

THE Andhra Provincial Congress Committee Executive which met here today is understood to have adopted a resolution urging on the Congress Working Committee not to precipitate matters by taking any kind of disciplinary action against Mr. T. Prakasam who, it is said is very much loved and respected by the Andhra public.

The meeting discussed at length Mr. Prakasam's resolution to the Assembly (seeking to appoint a commitee to enquire into the allegations against certain Ministers) and also the situation created by the issue of diciplinary action notice to him.

The Executive Committee is stated to be have viewed with dissatisfaction the report of the sub-committee (consisting of Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad) on the Madras Ministerial Affairs and felt that the action contemplated by the Working Committe in its recent resolution against Mr Prakasam would not solve the problem

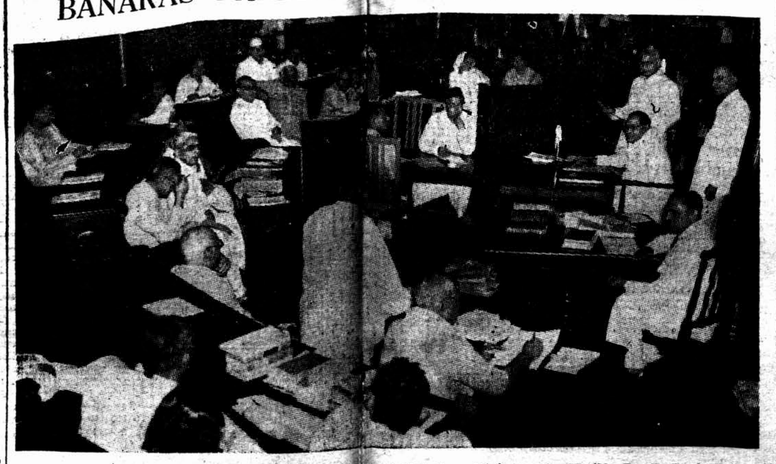
It appears to be of the view that the Working Committee should rise above mere technicalities in the matter of discipline vis-a-vis Mr. Prakasam and solve the problem in a statesmanlike manner.

The Committee has also decided to wait on a deputation on the Congress Working Committee and explain its view on this matter.

Earlier Mr. Prakasam and his supporters explained their viewpoints to the committee.

Prof N. G Ranga presided over the meeting which was attended by 11 members including Mr Prakasam Mr. T Visvanathan and Mr B. S. Murthy, M.L.A.'s, and supporters of Mr Prakasam also attended the meeting by special invitation.

BANARAS PANDITS ON HINDU CODE BILL



The Conference on Hindu Code Bill was inaugurated by India's Law Minister, the Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, at New Delhi, on April 21
Photo shows the Hon'ble Dr. Ambedkar and others listening to the speech of Pandit Devanayaka Acharya Maharaj of Khasi Vidvat Parishad, Banaras, during the Conference.

Cotton Not In Picture

Bombay Market View Of Karachi Deal

BOMBAY, April 22. (PTI): The first feeling of enthusiasm in the city for the Indo-Pakistan trade agreement suffered a slight set-back today when it became clear that the agreement contained no provision for the supply of cotton by Pakistan to India, writes the PTI city correspondent.

It is surmised here that on a closer probe into Pakistan's cotton statistics, that country may have found itself unable to supply cotton to India in the immediate future. This season's total crop in Pakistan was ten lakh bales, without any appreciable carry over, and six lakh bales have already been exported, with further commitments to her new customers, such as France, Italy, Spain, Russia and Japan. With all willingness to provide cotton to India, therefore, Pakistan may not be in a position to do so, specially the specific varieties India needs.

The United Kingdom raw cotton commission also appears to have forestalled India by making a sizeable purchase of cotton in Karachi, after settling its controversy with the Karachi Cotton Association regarding the method of payment.

JAWAHAR FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, is expected to arrive by a special plane at the Mauripur airport, Karachi, at noon on April 26.

He will stay at the Governor-General's house.

At 3 P.M. the same day, Pandit Nehru will visit the grave of Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah to place a wreath on it.

MAJORITY FAVOUR DIVORCE

Hindu Code Bill Talks

NEW DELHI, April 22 (PTI): The informal conference on the Hindu Code Bill, convened by Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, concluded this afternoon its discussion on the question of divorce.

While the orthodox section is reported to have opposed divorce in any form and at any event, as in its view it was not sanctioned by the Shastras, the general feeling was that divorce as a necessary corollary to monogamy should be provided for to meet certain cases.

The Conference has taken up other points namely succession, joint family property and women estates. It is likely that the conference will conclude its deliberation by tomorrow evening.

STEEL WORKERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

JAMSHEDPUR, April 22 (PTI): Over 20 discharged employees of a steel factory here have gone on a hunger-strike since Tuesday last demanding reinstatement of all 60 workers dismissed recently as a result of a strike it was learnt today. The Socialist-sponsored hunger-strike is being staged at the office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bihar.

Other demands include recognition of their Union and withdrawal of prosecution against the strikers.

Dr. C. M. Rao, Editor, "National Herald" Lucknow, left by air for Paris to attend the conference of the UNESCO Commission on Press.

Strive Anew For Peace

U.N. CHIEF'S PLEA TO END COLD WAR

NEW YORK, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie United Nations Secretary-General declared on leaving here by boat for Europe today that "new and great efforts" must be made to reduce tensions between now and next September when the General Assembly meets.

Mr. Lie who intends to visit several European capitals and possibly Moscow, told reporters "I think the world must try again to bring the cold war to an end."

"I am hopeful of progress if the peoples of the United Nations will back up their governments in renewed efforts for peace," he added.

REBEL LEADER FLOWN TO JOGJAKARTA

DJAKRTA, April 22, (PTI-Reuter): Captain Andi Abdul Azis, leader of the Macassar rising in East Indonesia two weeks ago, who was arrested last week after being summoned to the Indonesian federal capital, Djakarta has been flown to Jogjakarta, according to usually reliable sources here.

Captain Azis, twenty-six-year-old former British army paratrooper, came here to discuss his actions with the Indonesian Federal Government after seeking guarantees that he would be able to return to Macassar. He was sent to the Indonesian Republican Capital on Thursday, the sources said.

Sultan Hamid, the second of Pontianak, who was arrested earlier this month on a charge of having been a leader in "Turco" Westerling's "Heavenly Host" insurrection in Bandung, is also being held at Jogjakarta.

Jap Police Round Up Smugglers

TOKO, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): Police in western Japan have rounded up sixteen Japanese and Chinese believed to be members of a huge international smuggling ring, according to reports in the English language "Mainichi" newspaper today.

The arrests followed the seizure on Tuesday in Tobata city, northern Youshu, of twenty-five boxes of streptomycin.

Chinese vessels were believed to have brought in American drugs which were forwarded by rail to the industrial cities of Osaka and Kobe.

Nationalists Quit Hainan Capital

Island Guerillas Aid Chinese Reds

HONG KONG, April 22 (PTI-REUER)

CHINESE Nationalists are evacuating Hoihow, capital of Hainan island, in the face of Communist spearheads advancing on the city, Nationalist reports said here tonight.

Communist forces were reported only six miles from Hoihow.

Other sources said the Nationalists had requisitioned two British ships including the coaster 'Edith Moller' in Hoihow harbour to carry out the evacuation of the capital.

The Nationalist reports said several Communist columns were driving towards Chiungshan, south of Hoihow, whither the Nationalist Commander, Gen. Huseh Yueh, had earlier transferred his headquarters.

Nationalist forces were falling back fighting "every inch of the way."

Reports today of a decisive swing in the battle in the Communists' favour followed yesterday's Nationalist victory claims.

Panic-striken civilians, confused by the sudden change in the military situation, were reported to be streaming from Hoihow in thousands. Last night they were celebrating the Nationalist "victory".

GUERILLAS JOIN

Hong Kong military observers believed the attacking forces were guerillas, over 50,000 strong, from the Island's mountainous interior. They have been reinforced from time to time by regular Communist troops from the mainland, and have been trying for the past week to join up with the Communists, who invaded the island last Monday.

2,000 Taken Prisoners

LONDON, April 22. (PTI-Reuter): A New China News Agency despatch from the Hainan island front received in London today claimed that in the Hainan invasion the Communists had take 2,000 Nationalist prisoners and killed or wounded another 200.

It also claimed a Nationalist plane shot down and a Nationalist naval vessel damaged at sea.

The despatch said the sea-borne invasion began on the evening of April 16 from the tip of the Luichow peninsula on the mainland opposite Hainan island.

The communists' ships engaged Nationalist ships in a fierce naval artillery battle during the crossing.

The despatch reported early successes in North Hainan, with People's Liberation Army forces pushing steadily inland.

It said four groups of troops were landed in Hainan in two expeditions last month, ahead of the main invasion force to make contact with local "people's forces" already fighting on the island.

The Communists took Weichu island, north of Hainan, on March 7 the message added.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR TWO BULGARIANS

12 Others Also Jailed For Pro-Tito Activities

SOFIA, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): A Bulgarian People's Court at Gorna Djumaya, Macedonia, today sentenced two Bulgarians, Assen Georghiev and Petre Metev, to life imprisonment on charges of conspiring to help Yugoslavia annex Bulgarian Macedonia, the Bulgarian News Agency reported.

They had, with twelve other defendants, who received sentences up to fifteen years, pleaded guilty to attempting to overthrow the present regime in Bulgarian Macedonia, with a view to its incorporation in Yugoslavia.

Dr. Matthai For Bombay

BOMBAY, April 22. Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, Government of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning on a four-day visit.

On Monday the Finance Minister will perform the opening ceremony of the new building of the Bank of India. Next day he will receive a delegation of the Motor Manufacturers and Importers' Association at the Reserve Bank in the morning and will meet representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the afternoon. On Wednesday the Minister will visit the Bombay Bullion Association in the afternoon.

30 M. P.s Visiting City Today

TOUR OF INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A party of about 30 members of Parliament representing almost all the States in India are arriving in Bombay tomorrow on a three-day visit in course of a tour of the industrial centres in India organised by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce.

The party has started on its tour from Delhi on April 21 and has already visited chemical and textile factories in Delhi, Gwalior and Mithpur.

In Bombay they will visit various textile machinery, radio, cycle, battary, fan and other factories during their three-days' stay. They will leave for Walchandnagar en route to Cochin on April 25.

The party is accompanied by a team of the information films of India.

Calcutta Magnates Welcome It

CALCUTTA, April 22. (UPI): "Ratification by the two Government trade delegations of the jute deal between the Association and the Pakistan Jute Board is extremely gratifying news, putting the seal on complicated negotiations extending over a period of time, says Mr. J. R. Walker, Government-appointed jute controller for West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., and Madras, and President of Indian Jute Mills Association, in a press statement today.

Mr. A. P. Benthall, the newly elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chamber of Commerce, said here today.

"The news of the interim trade agreement reported from Karachi, though full particulars of its scope are not yet available, has been received with general satisfaction by businessmen in Calcutta. It is to be hoped that this will prove to be the beginning of a revival in trade between India and Pakistan, which will do much to improve the position of both countries, and to ease the tension which has been prevailing in both West and East Bengal during recent months."

INDO-BURMA RICE PACT

Lakh Tons Involved

RANGOON, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Indo-Burma Rice Agreement was signed today by Dr. M. A. Rauf, Ambassador, representing the Government of India, and Thet Su, Chairman of the state Agricultural Marketing Board representing the Burma Government, in the presence of Agriculture Minister U Khin Maung Gale.

The agreement involves 100,000 tons of rice valued at Rs.533-5-0 per ton f.o.b.

BELGIAN KING'S RETURN

Premier-Designate's Offer To Socialists

BRUSSELS, April 22. (PTI-Reuter): Belgium's Premier-designate, Paul Van Zeeland today handed a letter to Socialist leader Paul Henri Spaak, containing an assurance that temporarily exiled King Leopold would remain only 18 days in Belgium if he returns to the throne.

This followed an agreement reached last Thursday by Belgium's three main parties—Social Christians (Catholics), Liberals and Socialists. They agreed in principle that King Leopold could return to the throne and temporarily transfer his prerogatives to his 19-year old son. Prince Baudouin.

After the 18 days King Leopold would return into provisional exile, the letter said.

The letter added that, at a later date, King Leopold would travel incognito to the Belgian Congo.

MORE DOCKERS JOIN LONDON STRIKE

LONDON, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): The "creeping paralysis" strike in the port of London brought a fresh slow down today as hundreds of more dockers joined the stoppage over the expulsion of three men from their union.

Nearly one-third of ports 27,000 dockers were now idle in an "un-official strike" branded by the Government as Communist-inspired.

Without a rapid change for the better, troops were expected to move into the port early next week to handle thousands of tons of food to prevent hardship.

Strikers today increased to nearly 8,000 delaying 39 ships including ten food vessels totalling 100,000 tons.

Eight hundred more dockers declared their intention of joining the strike on Monday, when a final decision on the use of troops was expected to be made.

Lightermen—seamen who man the flat bottomed boats which transfer cargoes from freighters to the shore—were also meeting on Monday to decide their stand.

5-YEAR OCCUPATION OF WEST GERMANY

U.S Gives Orders To Her Armed Forces

FRANKFURT, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States armed forces in Europe have been ordered to draft plans based on a further five-year occupation of Germany.

A directive circulated to all Army, Air Force and Naval headquarters in the European Command instructed them to provide data for the establishment and periodic revision of a master plan of legistic (supplies) development projected five years ahead."

The United States Army and Air Forces have embarked upon a huge construction programme. About 250 million marks have been earmarked for projects during the 1950-51 fiscal year, and Army sources said approximately the same amount would be required in the 1951-1952 fiscal year.

Attempts To Squeeze Indians Out Of Ceylon

RAJALINGAM'S CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

MATALE, April 22. (PTI).

MR. K. Rajalingam, M.P., presiding over the tenth session of the Ceylon Indian Congress here yesterday called the action of the Government of Ceylon in amending the Parliamentary elections order, resulting in disenfranchisement of Ceylon Indians mainly, as "undemocratic" and said "this had reduced Ceylon Indians to a state of slavery in both political and economic fields".

Mr. Rajalingam also complained that exchange control regulations adopted by the Ceylon Government were being "converted by the Ceylon Government to a political weapon for driving away Indians by making life more and more difficult for them".

UNITED ACTION

Mr. Rajalingam said "The Ceylon Indian Congress had demonstrated its strength and solidarity by its united action in boycotting the inferior citizenship offered to Indians in this country" He urged the Congress to maintain its concerted and sustained action so that it could continue to devise means in a true spirit of reconciliation, of securing for "ourselves our rights which cannot be rightfully taken away from us by any power on earth.

Referring to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Ceylon recently in connection with the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference, he said: "As a result of his visit the opinion is also gathering force day by day among the people of Ceylon that it would be wrong to deny the most elementary citizenship rights to the largest minority group therein, to overlook their great services to this country and to relegate them to a position of inferiority at all times".

He urged the Congress. "As custodians of the rights of the entire Indian community", to ponder deeply and wisely over this matter, and said "after having come to a correct resolve, let us all work together to further our ends and objectives of securing our fullest measure of rights and privileges as citizens of a free country

IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. Rajalingam referred to the Immigration and Emmigration Act and said "the provisions of the Act are being utilised to prevent the free ingress into this country of those who have the necessary residential qualifications. The right Hon'ble D. S. Senanayake had given an assurance to the effect that the Act would never be utilised to prevent Indians who have legitimate business or occupations in this country and have the required residential qualification from returning and yet every conceivable device is being used against this free entry."

DISCRIMINATION

"Ceylon claims to be free", said Mr. Rajalingam, but it is a mystery why it has perpetrated a discrimination against Indian settlers in this matter while the white settler is generally able to take away whatever he wants. It has been admitted that in the case of a comparatively small number of white settlers nearly a crore is remitted annually to the United Kingdom, whereas only 75 millions are allowed to be remitted to India by Indians in this country."

Soviet Peep Into British Army Stores

BONN, April 22, (PTI-Reuter): Seventeen railway wagons containing British Army stores from Berlin were found to have been opened when they arrived in Honover today, a British official statement here declared.

All had their seals broken and the contents had been examined, but it was stated that the stores were not interfered with.

It was assumed the wagons were opened on Soviet orders during passage through the Soviet Zone, though this is contrary to practice.

It was believed to be the first case in which wagons containing British Army material have been interfered with

Baroda Yuvraj Weds

JODHPUR, April 22 (PTI): Yuvraj Fatesingh Gaekwad of Baroda was married to the Princess of Jodhpur here today at a simple, impressive ceremony held in the afternoon.

SHARING OF YAMUNA WATERS

Agreement Between U. P. And Est Punjab

LUCKNOW, April 22 (UPI): To discuss certain questions connected with the the distribution of the water of Yamuna which feeds the Uttar Pradesh and the western canals, a conference was held in the Chief Minister's room at council house here today.

Pandit Pant, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Chief Minister of the Punjab and Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Minister for Communications, took part in discussions.

There were two questions before the conference, one relating to the volume and distribution of the waters of Yamuna and the other of the cost incurred in the maintenance of the irrigation headworks.

As a result of the discussions, both the questions were amicably settled between the two governments.

Pakistan Editors To Visit Bengal

KARACHI, April 22, (PTI-Reuter): Pir Ali Mohammad Rashidi, President of the Pakistan Newspaper editors conference, has issued the following statement:

"I am glad it has now been finally settled to hold joint meetings of the standing committees of the P. N. E. C. and the A. I. N E. C. at New Delhi on May 4 and 5. I request all members of the standing committee of the P. N. E C. to reach Lahore on May 1 morning en route to Delhi.

Detailed information is being communicated directly also In the meantime, I am sending a delegation consisting of Maulana Abdul Gaffur Sitaiz, Editor, "Alwahid", Karachi, Maulana Abu Said Vazmi, Editor, "Ehsan", Lahore; and Mr. Sanaullah Shaikh, Editor, "Khaibar Mail", Peshwar, to visit west Benal and Eastern Pakistan and report on the conditions prevailing there. Mr. Zuberi of "Dawn" will function as adviser to the delegation.

I hope the Governments will give full facilities to the delegation.

Iron Merchant Arrested

INDORE, April 22 (UPI): Mr. Chapalal of Messrs. Radhakishan Champalal, a leading local iron and steel importer and merchant, was arrested on a warrant from the Government of Bihar by a sub-inspector of the Bihar police, in connection with alleged black marketting in iron and steel on an inter-provincial scale.

Mr. Champalal was produced before the City Magistrate who ordered him to furnish a security of Rs. one lac for being released on bail. On his failing to furnish the necessary security today, he has been sent to jail.

Standing Finance Committee

NEW DELHI, April 22, (PTI): The Standing Finance Committee approved schemes for the development of tourist traffic in India, introduction of social and compulsory basic education in Ajmer-Merwara, setting up of a central statistical institute and construction of additional residential accommodation for M.P's, in Delhi.

The meeting held here yesterday was presided over by the Finance Ministe Dr. John Matthai.

STATE AID: Displaced students, who have passed matriculation examination with 675 or more marks, would be eligible for loans for study in the intermediate classes under the Punjab Governmento's revised scheme for granting financial aid to displaced students.

Making Most Of India's Coal Reserves

PRESIDENT OPENS NATIONAL FUEL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

DHANBAD, April 22.

PRESIDENT Rajendra Prasad today called for proper utilisation and conservation of India's coal resources in the interest of industrial development.

Opening the National Fuel Research Institute at Digwadih, about ten miles from here, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that at the present rate of output and consumption and waste in mining, the reserves of high grade cooking coal in India could hardly last for more than fifty years.

The industrial development of the country would depend, the President said, on "our ability to improve and utilise our inferior grades of coal and develop alternative supplies of different grades of coal for different industries."

COAL RESERVES

The President said that the reserve of Indian coal, for all good quality coal, was estimated to be for 120 years, for coking coal of good quality about 62 years and non-coking coal of good quality about 100 years.

"It will thus be seen," he said, "that the position of coking coal reserves in India is poor, especially because we have very large reserves of iron ore of high grade available in India. Within 150 miles of coalfields alone iron ore reserves exceed 3,000 million tons. At the present rate of output and consumption, the reserves of high grade coking coal, in India can hardly last for more than fifty years."

It was not necessary, therefore, for him, said Dr. Prasad, to dilate at any length on the necessity and utility of the Fuel Research Institute. It was well known in the modern industrial age that everything depended upon power and most of the power came from energy produced by conversion of fuel into heat. India was rich in her mineral resources.

It had been estimated that our total coal reserves were about 65,000 million tons of which 22,000 million tons were considered workable at resent.

Good quality coal, however, did not exceed 5,000 million tons but not all of this was suitable for metallurgic purposes.

"Our total annual output of all kinds of coal is round about 30 million tons, of which about a third is consumed by Railways, fourth by metallurgical and other industries and tenth for domestic purposes. About thirteen million tons are being used for purposes for which coal of types other than of the coking variety could be used

OTHER USES

Coals of high volatile content other than of metallurgical type, Dr. Prasad said, "have special uses such as carbonisation, by products recovery, synthetic production of oils, gas manufacture, chemical industry and so on. Coal-tar industry has great future and is equally necessary in view of our programme of extending roads. Also a great variety of oils, high explosives, dyes, medicines, plastics antiseptics, insecticides, germicides etc. can be derived from coal-tar. As a matter of fact, the utilisation and conservation of our coal reserves are absolutely necessary in the interests of industrial development of the country and this will depend on our ability to improve and utilise our inferior grades of coal and develop alternative supplies of different grades of coal for different industries. Coal by products industry must also be developed for the benefit of fuel industry and the country at large.

"We import", Dr. Prasad said, "great many things which are derived from coal and if our institute works on problem of utilising our coal resources in the best possible way we can hope not only for tremendous increase in production of iron and steel, for which there is immense quantity of raw material available, but also for large number of by products enumerated above, almost all of which we now import in requisite quantities from other countries."

The Institute's work will be distributed among the following main divisions: Coal survey and general analysis (Carbonisation and by-products); liquid fuel (including hydrogenation, synthetic fuels uetroleum and substitutes); physics (including X-ray) and spectroscopy gaseous fuels (including preparation of coal for th emarket, coal washing boiler plant and combustion engineering).

The Director of the Institute is Dr. J. W. Whittaker who will be working in consultation with Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar and the Raja Saheb of Jharia Babu Sahiba Pasad Singh.

REGIONAL STATIONS

There will be six Regional Coal Survey Stations working under the institute. These are essential for the physical and chemical survey of coals and will be located at the Raniganj coal field, with a laboratory near Disherghar; the Jharia field with its laboratory at the central institute at Digwadih, the Bokaro-Ramgarh-Karanpura fields with a laboratory at Ranchi the Eastern States Coalfields (Vindhya Pradesh) with a laboratory at Umaria, Sagar estate; the Madhya Pradesh (C. P.) coal fields with a proposed laboratory at Kamptee, near Nagpur, and the Assam coalfield—proposed laboratory at Dibrugarh.

The Raniganj and Jharia survey stations are already in operation. The others are in the planing stage.

Attitude To Science

Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said here today that for the progress of the country it was necessary that science should have its due place of honour and should help in leading to a new consciousness.

Pandit Nehru, who was speaking on the occasion of the opening of the National Fuel Research Institute at Digwadih.

"We approach science for its sympathy and co-operation in bettering the lot of mankind and not in a spirit of subservience to selfish material interest", Pandit Nehru said.

INDIA'S COAL OUTPUT

DHANABAD, April 12. (PTI): India raises now 31.5 million tons of coal per year and imports about 2.8 million tons of petroleum products, each valued at Rs. 40 crores.

This was disclosed by Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Director-General, Industry and Supply, on the occasion of the opening of the Fuel Research Institute at Digwadih (Dhanabad) today.

Most of the coal raised, Dr. Ghosh said, was used for space heating, a part for producing power and a still smaller part for metallurgical and chemical processes. Any improvement, he added, in methods of utilisation for these purposes would be of considerable advantage to India's national economy.

"Modern research", Dr. Ghosh said "has shown that it is possible to produce oil from coals of a poorer type of which we have almost unlimited reserves. Prudence demands that at least 5 per cent of our petroleum requirements should be secured by the conversion of indigenous coal into oil".

Dr. Ghosh urged that in a well planned economy, domestic soft coke should replace cow-dung as fuel and its production should be pushed up immediately. The universal use of cow dung as household fuel had been the primary cause of the low productivity of the country's soils.

B.P.C.C.'s Special Wing Of Women Workers

BOMBAY, April 22, (UPI): At an informal meeting of prominent women workers held at the Congress House, on Saturday, it was decided to open a special wing of women workers to work under the auspices of the B. P. C. C.

This wing will devote itself to Constructive Work among women.

Cameron Murder Echo

CHINSURAH (West Bengal), April 22, (PTI): The Eessions Judge of Chinsurah yesterday granted bail to six persons ou t of a total of 23 arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. A. L. Cameron, Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and his bearer on March 16 last. Two of them were bailed out for Rs. 7,000 each dhile four others were granted ball for Rs. 5,000 each. Another person was refused bail by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chinsurah on Tuesday last.

Conversion Of Burma Currency

NEW DELHI, April 22: Arrangements have been made with the Burma Government for giving facilities to those travelling from Burma to India, for the conversion of their Burma currency into Indian currency in Rangoon before they leave Burma. It has, accordingly, beer decided to terminate, from May 1, 1950, the encashment facilities now available in India for the conversion of Burma currency into Indian currency.

BAN EXTENDED: The District Magistrate, Delhi, has extended the ban on meetings, processions and demonstrations in Delhi for a further period of one month from April 22 when the original order expires.

Seek Centre's Help To Put Down Red Menace

PROF. RANGA'S ADVICE TO MADRAS GOVERNMENT

VIJAYAWADA, April 22. (PTI).

PROFESSOR N. G. Ranga, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, asked the Madras Government here today to seek the assistance of the Central Government in putting down Communist raids in certain districts of the State.

Professor Ranga, who returned here after a tour of "Communist infected" villages in Guntur and Krishna, in a statement to the press expressed the opinion that the State Government had not understood the political significance of the Communist raids in Guntur, Krishna, West and East Godavari districts in Andhra.

He said, "The Chief Minister may have been justified in thinking that their police will be adequate in dealing with occasional raids for looting purposes. But when these raids have been going on for over two years in one or the other of these places unchecked under the leadership of the same Communist party, they should seek the assitsance of the Central Government whose special responsibility it was to put down such political violent revolts."

NO CHALLENGE

Professor Ranga said. "The suggestion of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee that the Centre should take a hand in supplementing the efforts of the State Government in fighting this violence is not a challenge to the prestige of the State Government."

Referring to the proposed disciplinary action against Mr. T. Prakasam, former Madras Premier, Prof. Ranga said that it was good for the people and the Congress if he (Mr. Prakasam) withdrew the charges levelled against some of the Madras Ministers and worked for the "purification, reordering and consolidation of the Congress."

It was the desire of Congressmen, rather prayer, he said, that Mr. Prakasam should be accommodated in the Congress organisation and Mr. Prakasam should as a preliminary drop the charges against some of the Ministers of Madras.

People IN THE NEWS

Government House News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Hon'ble Shri G. D. Tapase, Maharaj Champaksinh and Shri Pyarelal.

His Excellency and Rani Maharaj Singh received Dr. and Shrimati Hamied.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Shrimati Babiben Moolji Dayal.

The Governor and Rani Mahara Singh lunched with The Sheriff of Bombay at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

SHRI M. P. PATIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, will leave Bombay for Raibag on Saturday, April 22 for attending the 'Levy Day' function at Bidri in Jamkhandi Taluka on Sunday April 30. He will return to Bombay on Monday, April 24, 1950.

SHRI V. L. MEHTA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, will leave Bombay for New Delhi by plane on Monday, April 24 and will return to Bombay on Thursday, April 27.

SHRI G. D. TAPASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes, will leave Bombay for Poona on Monday April 24, 1950 and will return to Bombay on Tuesday, April 25, 1950.

The Minister will leave for Shrirampur (District Ahmednagar) on Thursday April 27 and will return to Bombay on Sunday, April 30, 1950.

DR. PRASAD AND NEHRU VISIT SINDRI FACTORY

Production To Start By The End Of This Year

DHANBAD, April 22; (PTI).

President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Pandit Nehru this morning visited the Sindri fertiliser factory, 16 miles east of Dhanbad.

They were accompanied by the Bihar Governor, Mr. M. S. Aney, and Dr. Syed Mahmud, Development Minister, and Mr. Abdul Quaiyum Ansari, P.W.D. Minister of Bihar.

The fertiliser factory, the biggest of its kind in Asia, is designed to produce one thousand tons of ammonium sulphate daily.

The President and the Prime Minister and party were first shown a model of the factory and details of its working were explained to them by Brig. Cox, Chief Technical Adviser to the Government of India, before they were actually taken round different plants of the factory.

Brig. Cox told Dr. Prasad that the factory would start production by the end of this year.

A large crowd of workers present on the occasion cheered as the party entered the factory.

The Factory Manager, Mr B. C. Mukherji received Dr. Prasad and Pandit Nehru and introduced to them high officials of the factory.

The Sindri fertiliser factory is likely to start production by the end of 1950. The first consignment of gypsum, the principal raw material for the manufacture of chemical fertilisers—from mines of Bikaner arrived recently. A movement of special train-load of five hundred tons of gypsum per day will commence immediately in accordance with an agreement made by the Government of India with Messrs Bikaner Gypsum Limited; Bikaner will be able to supply only half of the present requirements, so the Government of India are developing gypsum deposits in Jodhpur division and Rajasthan to meet the rest of the requirements.

OUR DEMANDS

According to western standards, A country of the size of India should use about two million tons of artificial fertilizers—not necessarily ammonia sulphate—per annum. Phosphatic fertilizers and bones can also be used with profit.

The Sindri Factory will also supply electric power to the Bihar coal fields, for which purpose a power house with a generating capacity of eighty thousand kilowatts to one lakh ten thousand kilowatts is being installed.

When the Sindri factory is completed, India will have one of the most up-to-date plans in the world for training power plant engineers, chemical engineers and plant maintenance engineers.

It is likely that India will not only be able to train her own young men in these professions but fill also be to accept young men from other Asian countries for training.

COAL RESOURCES NOT SUFFICIENT

Geological Expert's View

DAGWADIH (Dhanbad), April 22. (PTI-Reuter): Dr. D. N. Wadia, Geological Adviser to the Department of Scientific Research, said today that India's coal resources were not sufficient to smelt even half her resources in iron-ore.

Dr. Wadia who was speaking on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Fuel Research Institute here said that India's reserves of iron-ore were such that within foreseable future the country could become the world's important centre in ferrous metallurgy, but this magnificent resource might have to remain unutlised till science placed at the country's disposal new sources of heat energy.

"Viewed in this perspective", Dr. Wadia said "the Fuel Research Institute that is being inaugurated today marks a significant advance in India's mining development—a singularly neglected field hitherto.

"The planners of this institute have laid down a far-reaching and ambitious programme, and of this programme the part which appeals most, is the endeavour to remove two of the most serious deficiencies which offset the value of Indian coal—the high ash content and the non-coking property of much the larger part of the total Gondwana coal; these are the defects which greatly limit industrial usability of our 68 thousand million tons of estimated total coal reserves.

OUR PROBLEMS

"Mechanical cleaning, washing and present day methods of beneficiation and blending of different grades of coal, as it come out of the seam, to produce a workable mixture capable of mentallurgical use, are the problems immediately in front of us. The planners have envisaged much more elaborate and long range research for the future, such as recovery and manufacture of a host of products of coal distillation, manufacture of synthetic petroleum and the like.

"The Fuel Research Institute was was probably the first national laboratory conceived by Sir S. S. Bhatnagar soon after his taking over charge of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

"In the chain of 11 laboratories he has helped to plan, he will leave behind solid monuments of India's progress towards self-sufficiency".

Assurance To Refugee Deputations

SAXENA PROMISES TO BRIEF NEHRU BEFORE DEPARTURE TO PAKISTAN

BOMBAY, April 22. (UPI): An assurance that he would place the demands of displaced persons regarding the settlement of pensions, provident fund and postal insurance benefits payable to refugee Government servants from Pakistan, before the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, prior to his leaving for Pakistan, was given by Shri Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Rehabilitation, Government of India, to Shri Nanik. G. M. Motwani, General Secretary of the Sind Hindu Seva Samiti, Bombay today.

Shri Nanik Motwani, apprised the Minister of the miserable condition of the large number of retired Government servants, who he said, were now on the verge of starvation, and impressed upon him the immediate need of solving Their problem at Government level.

Sind Panchayats' Deputation

A deputation of Sind Panchayats' Federation Bombay, led by Shri K. K. Shahani, General Secretary of the Federation, waited upon Shri Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for rehabilitation, Government of India today and urged the Minister to expedite the rehabilitation measures of the Government as refugees were "fast being reduced to a state of Penuary."

The deputationists further requested the Minister to implement the assurances given to them as regards loans, houses etc.

The Minister, it is understood, gave a sympathetic hearing to the deputationists and assured them that he would do his best to solve their problems as early as possible.

Emergency Transit Camp In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 22. (UPI): The Rehabilitation Ministry, Government of India, are making necessary arrangements in advance this year not to be trapped by the sudden advent of monsoon which may cause sufferings to the refugees in and around Delhi.

It has been decided that an emergency transit camp should be set up in Delhi where families in distress will be accommodated in large sheds during the monsoon.

This decision was taken at a meeting of rehabilitation workers under the chairmanship of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, rehabilitation adviser.

Mrs. Matthai and Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani also attended the meeting.

It was also decided that a relief committee should be set up under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, to be in charge of relief work during the monsoon. Members of the committee will include among others, Mrs. John Matthai, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

BOMBAY, April 21 (UPI): The Government of India have made a provision of Rs. 25 crores to be spent this year on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, out of which Rs. 10 crores would be spent on the housing and township schemes.

This was disclosed by Shri Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Rehabilitation, Government of India, at a representative conference of Sindhi refugees held in the Sind Hindu Seva Samiti office this afternoon.

Stating that the housing schemes of the Government had been held up on account of financial difficulties, he announced that government had formulated a scheme to float joint stock housing finance companies in the chief centres of refugee concentration. He added that such companies would be floated in collaboration with insurance companies and banks.

The idea underlying this scheme, he said, was to raise public capital to help build houses for displaced persons. A beginning would be made in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, and, if the experiment succeeded, Government might multiply the housing companies all over the country.

The companies, he stated, would be given a choice to reserve 25 per cent houses for non-refugees, for the first two years.

R. A. F. Pounds Guerillas

200 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): Royal Air Force bombers and fighters carried out between April 14 and 16 their biggest air operation since the terrorist emergency began in June 1948, it was announced here today.

'Lincolns', 'Brigands', 'Spitfires' deluged terrorists' mountain jungle hideouts with nearly 200 tons of high explosive bombs.

'Lincolns' opened the three-day offensive by dropping 70 tons of bombs on one guerilla hideout.

After "softening up" from the air, British troops and Gurkhas moved in to mop up survivors.

Britain's Commander-in-Chief, Far East land forces, Gen. Sir John Hardinge,le left Singapore by air today for talks in Hong Kong. He was expected to return to Singapore on Thursday.

7 REDS KILLED IN SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, April 22, (PTI-Reuter): Gurkha Rifles patrols and police jungle sqads killed seven Communist terrorists in operations this week in north Johore, and Malacca, it was announced today.

Guerillas ambushed a police patrol in the Menkatab area of Pahang, killing one constable and wounding another. A third policeman is missing.

ULSTERITES STICK TO THEIR GUNS

BELFAST, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): Leader of Northern Ireland's Unionist (Conservative) members in the British Parliament, Sir Hugh O'Neill, declared here tonight that the border question dividing Northern Ireland from the southern Irish Republic had view-points "so strongly opposed as to be irreconcilable".

If every British soldier were withdrawn from Northern Ireland and overwhelming majority of the northern Irish people would still oppose union with the south, he claimed in a statement issued by the Northern Ireland Government.

Sir Hugh O'Neill said the statement by Eire external Affairs Minister Sean Macbride last week that Northern Ireland was "occupied" by British forces was "a complete illusion". Northern Ireland people would reject union with Southern Ireland by free and unfettered votes as they had done at every election since the creation of the Northern Ireland Parliament.

Indonesian Goodwill Mission To Russia

KARACHI, April 22. (PTI-Reuter): A six-man Indonesian "goodwill mission" to Russia left here by air today for The Hague where its leader, Dr. L. N. Palar, said he would confer with the Soviet Ambassador before arranging the journey to Moscow.

In Moscow the mission would discuss an exchange of diplomatic representatives between Russia and Indonesia but Dr. Palar could not say how long it would stay there.

RELAXED: The Government of India have, it is learnt, relaxed the existing general provident fund (Central services) rules and permitted the displaced government servants, who have joined or in future may join temporary services under them to subscribe to the general provident even before they complete one year's service

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, April 22.

Previous closing	32.85
Today's Opening	32.85
Difference	Nil
Today's closing	32.78
Difference	—7

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 22.

Silver Forward	Rs. 187 6
Gold Forward	Rs. 117 2
Silver Bullion	Rs. 187 14
Silver Mint	Rs. 188 8
Gold Ready	Rs. 118 2
Sovereign	Rs. 76 6

INDO-PAK AGREEMENT ON PRESS FRONT

Two Documentaries Of Prime Ministers' Meeting Ready For Release

MADRAS, April 22.

STEPS for the full implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the Press Front and full publicity for the implementation of the terms of the agreement on other fronts was the main question discussed at the conference of State Directors of Information here, disclosed Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

Mr. Diwakar, who was addressing a press conference, said that a full plan in this regard was placed before the conference and the steps already taken by the Centre were explained. "An appeal was made to all the State publicity officers to give top priority to this matter", he declared.

The Government of India, he said, had already produced a documentary film showing the Pakistan Prime Minister's arrival in Delhi, his visit to Rajghat and the signing of the agreement by the two Prime Ministers. This film was now being shown in nearly 27,000 cinema houses in the country. Besides, two pamphlets "Towards better understanding" and "Two Prime Ministers meet together", explaining the salient points of the agreement would be distributed as widely as possible in the disturbed areas in India and among displaced persons.

The conference, Mr. Diwakar said, also went into the question of the structure of publicity in the various States, as there was no uniformity at present in that matter. Their object was to achieve as much co-ordination between the Central publicity organisation and the State publicity machineries as possible.

PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEES

In some of the States, the Minister said, there was no Press Advisory Committee system. Though they had not come to any conclusion, it was found necessary to have a uniform system of Press Advisory Committees in all the States and such committees should have the fullest support of the AINEC and the newspaper world. The conference decided to study the present system of publicity in all the States and prepare some draft proposals about a uniform structure so that it might be further discussed at the time of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the AINEC at Delhi, he said.

Mr. Diwakar said the conference also decided that publicity research should be carried on so that each State Publicity Department might be in a position to say how far information about the activities of the Government had reached the people.

Mr. Diwakar said the conference also decided to give maximum publicity on the importance of the coming elections.

He stated that broadcasting stations in the Assam and Nagpur would be developed into 10 K. W. Stations by the end of this year.

YEAR'S OUTPUT

On the production of documentary films by the Government, he said, this year they had produced 36 films, of educational, cultural and economic value. These films, he added, were well received both in India and abroad.

To meet Mr. R. R. Diwakar Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, and the State Publicity Directors, Mr. S. S. Vasan gave a tea party at the Gemini studio this afternoon. There was a select gathering including editors of city newspapers. After tea, the guests were taken round the studio where shooting of a film was shown to them.

said: "With his six and seventy years Sardar Patel stood on our destinies like Vyas Rishi. We must follow him and the experience has been that his leadership always meant success."

Analysing the background behind the recent agreement, Mr. Gadgil said the issues involved were moral and international. It was quite true that our experience in the past about Pakistan might justify our distrust in the future. Yet, as a peace loving nation it was our duty to exhaust all remedies to avoid conflict.

BEST COURSE

Mr. Gadgil said every alternative suggested by critics had been studied with all its implications and after deep and mature consideration it was decided that the situation must be stabilised before anything could be contemplated. Mr. Gadgil felt that what had happened in the course of the last three months had given Pakistan food for thought. All factors led to the conclusion that there was a greater possibility of Pakistan honouring the present pact. If it did not. Each party was free to take such action as it thought best.

There was utter confusion during the last four weeks. Mr. Gadgil said and other parties including the Socialists had to change their views so often.

"Let us keep this central fact in mind. Let us not hesitate. If we did the right thing our hands will be strengthened. It will give us credit and make our cause honoured everywhere."

LET US HONOUR OUR WORD

Plea To Implement Delhi Pact

NASIK, April 22, (PTI): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, India's Ministe for Works, Mines and Power, said here last night that India must, even if it meant unilaterally, honour her word and faithfully implement the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Agreement

Addressing a mass meeting Mr. Gadgil said: "Virtue is absolute. We must remember our spiritual heritage and give protection to the Muslims in India and thus remain true to the high traditions of a 'Kshatriya'. If anyone immitates what the Muslims did in East Bengal he will have departed, to that extent from the noble ideals of Hinduism."

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR

He paid a tribute to the Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Patel, for his "sourage, devotion to India's cause and statesmanship" and

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed

LONDON, April 22 (PTI-Reuter):—Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan's Finance Minister will arrive in London from Karachi tomorrow afternoon, it was officially announced here.

Karachi-Chittagong Sea Service

KARACHI, April 22, (PTI-Reuter): The Government of Pakistan yesterday announced the opening of a regular passenger service by sea between Karachi and Chittagong and the rationalisation of coastal cargo between the two ports.

A Commerce Ministry press note said that a licence has been given to the British India Steam Navigation Company to run the service. The first voyage will start from Karachi on May 2. The service will run at six-weekly interval.

FILM INDUSTRY: The Committee set up by the Government of India to enquire into the film industry in India will begin its session in Allahabad on April 23.

GOLD CONCEALED IN "HALWA"

A Trick That Failed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The elaborate arrangements made by the Preventive staff of the Bombay Customs to ensure that large stocks of gold smuggled by an Arab passenger who arrived in the city by S.S. "Dumra" yesterday did not pass through the cordon, were rewarded when a haul of 671 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 70,000 was seized.

It was reported in yesterday's "Sentinel" that sensational developments would follow. The Customs authorities, it is learnt, had advance information that a huge quantity of gold was being brought into Bombay by the passenger concerned. They were also informed that this gold was cleverly concealed and that they should keep a special watch for it.

As soon as S.S. "Dumra" berthed alongside the Mole Station yesterday morning, the Customs Intelligence Branch pounced upon the luggage of the suspect, who however had mysteriously disappeared from the scene, leaving his belongings to chance.

On their suspicions being confirmed the Preventive Officers searched the abandoned luggage minutely. In one of the portmanteau's was found an innoccuous-looking box of 'halwa' (Indian sweetmeat) embedded in which were gold nuggets like plums bavouring a delicious cake.

The nuggets were mostly in ten-tola pieces. A loose bit of one-tola was also discovered in a cake of soap.

Social Education Centre Started In Punjab

SIMLA, April 22. (PTI): The Punjab Government has started two social education centres—one for men and another for women—at Oel in district Hoshiarpur, where a progressive self-sufficient village is being developed on the Sarvodaya model of Mahatma Gandhi.

A junior basic education school will also start functioning at this place within a few months.

RAMANA MAHARSHI'S MAHA SAMADHI

Public Meeting At Matunga

In connection with the Maha Samadhi of Ramana Maharshi of Tiruvannamalai, a public meeting was held at Matunga under the auspices of the Ramana Satchidananda Samaj when Swami Sambhuddananda presided.

In his inagural speech Swamiji recalled his visit to Ramanashram and the heart to heart discussions he had with the Maharshi, whom he hailed as the "living Upanishad". M|s. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer and Subbaroyan also spoke. Acharya Anantharama Dikshatar of Sengalipuram who followed gave a lucid exposition of Ramana's philosophy and dwelt how the Maharshi converted all by his own "living example." The meeting terminated with the Maharshi's famous song "Sarnagathi" rendered by Smti Lalitha Venketram.

The Ramana Samaj conducted special prayers, Aksharamanimala recitation and upanishad parayanam in memory of Maharshi.

GOODWILL COMMITTEE: The Goodwill Commitee of editors appointed by the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference will be reaching Calcutta this Sunday.

LINE CLEAR FOR PORTUGAL'S PRETENDER

LISBON, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

PORTUGAL'S National Assembly last night unanimously approved a bill proposing abolition of laws which banned Portuguese royal families from Portugal.

Laws to be abolished under the Bill are those of 1834 and 1910. This would end the "exile" of the Portuguese pretender, Don Duarte Nuno of Branganza, who has been living in Switzerland. He is the grandson of King Michael I, exiled to Austria in 1934.

Portugal—an independent state since the twelfth century,—was a monarchy until 1910 when the Republic was proclaimed after a revolution. The last king was Manoel II, who died in 1932.

The section of the new bill referring to the royal family was approved by the Corporative Chamber (Portuguese Upper House) nearly a year ago.

AMNESTY

The Portuguese National Assembly last night unanimously approved a bill providing an amnesty for political prisoners and those guilty of "disciplinary" offences of the same category.

Crimes which will not be covered by the amnesty include treason, founding or joining organisation of a Communist character or whose aim is crimes against the state's external security terrorism, and subversive activities.

STATE TRADING: VIA MEDIA LIKELY

Agency To Be Financed By State And Capitalists

NEW DELHI, April 22 (P.T.I.).

THE State Trading Committee set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh is expected to meet here on May 11, to finalise its report for submission to Government.

The Committee, it is understood, is likely to suggest a via media between complete state trading and complete private enterprise.

The Committee was set up in October last by the Central Government to advise them on the extent to which State trading in respect of imports and exports was desirable.

It is understood that the Committee is likely to suggest state trading in respect of certain commodities through an agency which would be financed both by state and private capital. The Committee is likely to stress that the agency should be run to the utmost possible degree on commercial lines.

The Committee is understood to have shown the greatest consideration for not disturbing the present channels of trade in any violent fashion.

More Indian Ships On The High Seas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rapid expansion of Indian high sea-shipping was indicated today in the decision of the Scindia's to put four new ships on the India-U. K. continental run.

These four ocean-going vessels, it is learnt, will considerably increase India's total tonnage.

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, April 21.

American Telephone and Telegraph	155
Amerex Holding Co.	36
Anaconda Copper Mining	30
Chase National Bank	36-1/2
Firestone Tyre	61
General Electric	48
General Motor	81-5/8
Ingersol Rand	67-1/4
International Nickel	27-1/2
National City Bank	44 1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co.	14-1/4
Sinclair Oil Corporation	24
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-1/4
Texas Corporation	65-1/4
Union Carbide	47-1-8
U S. Smelting and Refining	34-1/2
U. S. Steel Common	32-3/4
Western Union	27-5/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 710,000.

Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 32-7/8 and 32-1/4 respectively.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, April 21.

May	32.72+12
July	32.85—02
October	31.75+29
December	31.54+30
Middling Spot	33.45+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, April 21.

May	32.45+13
July	32.72+12
October	31.71+34
December	31.52+34
Middling Spot	32.45+10

New York Cotton: July Highest 32.90 at 10-00 a.m.. Lowest 32.77 at 2-27 p.m.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
BOMBAY, April 21.

	Bales.
Exports by Rail from 1st September 1949 to 20th April 1950	250,936
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 20th April 1950	664,870
Same period last year	8,53,312
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th April 1950	400,558
Same time last year	4.76.012

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO. April 21

May	2.27-3/4
July	2.09-3/8
September	2.09-1/4
December	2 40 3 8

LONDON BULLION
LONDON April 21.

London Silver Spot and Forward 63 d. London Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12/8/0.

MORE WHEAT FOR EXPORT

921 Million Buhels

WASHINGTON, April 22. (PTI-Reuter): Heavy post-war production has boosted wheat stocks in major exporting countries far above normal, it was officially reported here.

The United States Agriculture Department said that on April 1 supplies for export and carryover reserves in the United States. Canada, Argentina and Australia totalled about 921 million bushels.

This was about thirteen per cent greater than a year ago and sixty-four per cent above the 1935-39 average. But it was only about half the record of 1,762 million bushels in 1943.

This was about thirteen per cent greater than a year ago and sixty-four per cent above the 1935-39 average. But it was only about half the record of 1,762 million bushels in 1943.

Of the total supplies available for export and carryover, the United States held 527 million bushels, Canada 185 million, Argentina 89 million and Australia 120 million.

Shipping Circles Welcome Indo-Pak Trade Pact

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shipping circles in Bombay today enthusiastically welcomed the short-term Ino-Pakistan Trade Past signed in Karachi yesterday.

They expressed the view that the resumption of regular trade between the two countries would help Indian shipping directly between India and Pakistan as well as in the over-seas routes indirectly.

Although the major share of jute to be imported to India from Pakistan is not likely to be carried by sea, it is understood, that under the Agreement, a considerable portion of cotton, coal and grains would be carried by ships of both the countries.

U.P.I. further learns that the percentage of cargo to be carried by the ships of either countries has not been decided yet, but talks are likely to be held in Delhi next week with a view to reach a decision on the issue.

Hyderabad Bans Export Of Groundnuts

SECUNDERABAD, April 22. (UPI): Further exports of groundnuts from the State have been stopped, announced a press note issued today.

LONDON STOCKS
LONDON, April 21.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	69-3/8
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	93-3/16
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1060/90	106-1/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	93-1/16
Chartered Bank of India	9-3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	76-1/2
National Bank of India	32-1/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,537.

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, April 21.

Australian Wheat 121/8 April-May. London Exchange Unchanged.

Agricultural Exhibition In South Satara

POONA, April 22. (PTI): An agricultural and industrial exhibition with the twin objective of helping the national savings scheme drive in south Satara and the agriculturists in these parts is being organised by the National Savings Organisation in Sangli during the second fortnight of May 1950.

U.S. POLCIY TOWARDS ASIATIC COUNTRIES

Dr. Jessup Sums Up

CINCINNATI, April 22. (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Philip Jessup, American Roving Ambassador and foreign policy adviser, said here that United States policy towards Asiatic countries was "positive and concrete". The American attitude had form and substance, Dr. Jessup claimed, and was not static but developing along very clear lines.

"Asia was important before Soviet Communism began, and will be important after it passes from the scene," the Ambassador said.

Dr. Jessup summarised American policy as follows:

(1) The United States believes in independence and self-determination for every people.

(2) It encourages democracy wherever possible.

(3) It believes free people who seek to remain independent deserve military aid that will help to keep them free.

(4) Within the limits of its resources it gives economic aid.

(5) It will continue a vigorous information programme to reveal United States purposes and policies, and to "counter the campaign of misinformation and libel that the Communists are waging."

(6) It will continue to work through the United Nations as well as through diplomatic channels to help maintain peace.

Baroda Oil Mill Gutted By Fire: Heavy Loss

BARODA, April 22. (PTI): An oil mill in south Baroda was completely gutted by a fierce fire today. Thousands watched the oil barrels, and groundnuts in shells, stored in a nearby compound about 8,000 sq. feet in area, explode and go up in a blaze as the flames spread.

The conflagration was still raging three hours after it broke out this afternoon.

C.I.D. CHIEF'S TALKS CONCLUDE

Security Measures Discussed

NEW DELHI, April 22. (PTI): High C.I.D. officials from all over India, who have met at a three-day Conference with Central Intelligence Officers decided upon certain measures of stricter surveillance designed to prevent sabotage particularly on railways and communication lines, it was learned today.

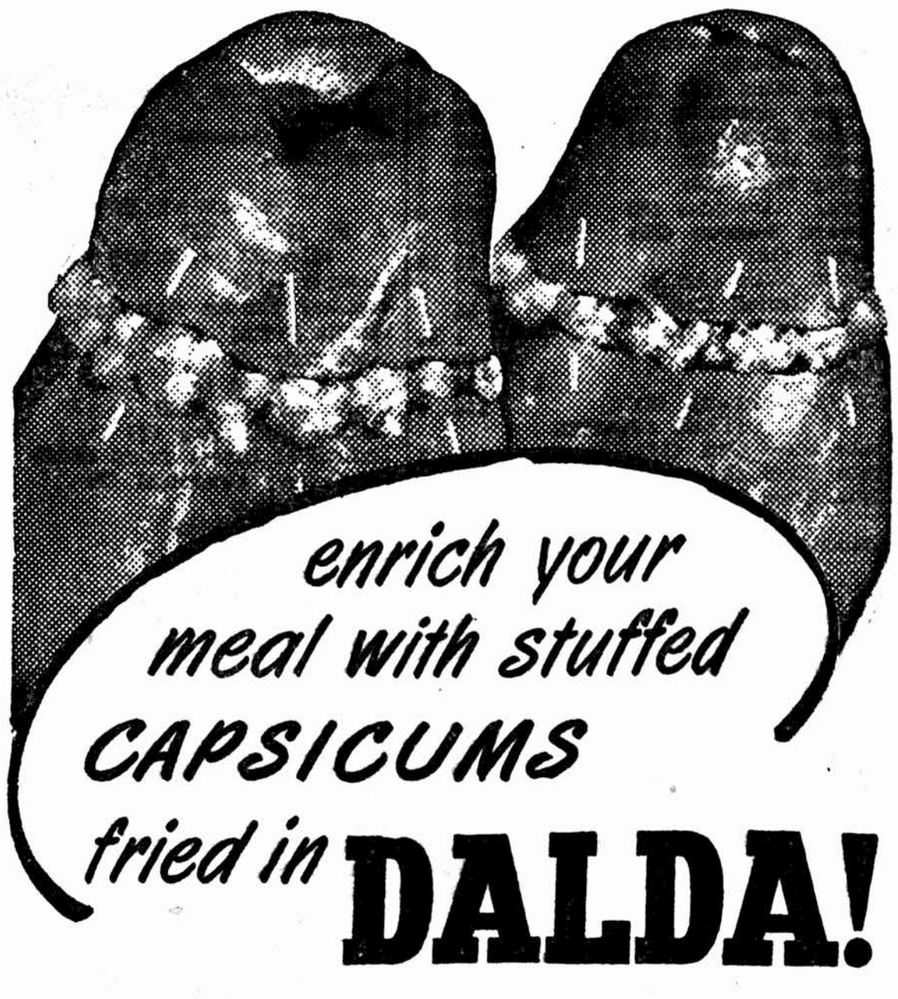
The Conference which concluded today met under the Chairmanship of Mr. T. G. Sanjevi, Director of Central Intelligence Bureau, and was attended by six State C.I.D. Chiefs and 12 Central Intelligence officers, besides the officials of the Central Intelligence Bureau.

Various steps to stop illicit traffic in firearms and the manufacture of explosives were also stated to have been thoroughly examined.

The Conference also discussed the question of strengthening the security police at customs ports for the purpose of checking smuggling of gold and other contraband goods.

Proposals to expand the Central Intelligence Bureau to deal with inter-State crimes were explained at the Conference. It is believed that effective co-ordination of finger print analysis in the States and the Centre is likely to follow soon.

The Conference is also stated to have examined better methods of gathering intelligence about black-marketing and corruption. It was decided to start refresher courses of about three months duration at the initial stages for giving training to officers of states C.I.D. The training would be given in Delhi by the Central Intelligence Bureau. The question of organising training in the States for selected subordinate C.I.D. staff was also discussed.



Capsicums contain minerals and vitamins which are essential for good health. Eat them this way. First, half steam capsicums, slice off stalk and remove seeds. Next, stuff them with mixture of chopped fried onions, cooked peas and carrots or boiled chopped eggs, boiled mashed potatoes or cooked minced meat, minced ginger, coriander leaves, mustard, salt and juice of lime. Fix stalk with fine sticks. Now, heat Dalda in flat pan, place capsicums and fry till cooked. Dalda, being a pure vegetable fat, is best for prolonged frying—it allows foods time to cook properly right through.

QUICK MEALS FOR UNEXPECTED GUESTS!
Write for free advice today—or any day!
THE DALDA ADVISORY SERVICE
P.O. BOX NO. 353, BOMBAY 1

MVM. 118...2

Increased Profit Taking In Tata Steels

MILL SHARES RULE QUIET

BOMBAY, April 22.

Corrective move on the Bombay Stock Exchange was more pronounced today and during the one hour session speculative counters recorded steady losses under the increased weight of profit-taking. The recent rise created somewhat overbought conditions and naturally a reaction was more or less due as the Steel shares had recovered to the Budget levels. Thus today's decline does not indicate any special feature beyond a normal feature of speculative markets as such reactions help to maintain steadiness of the price structure. It is feared that the decline would proceed further and the market will be influenced by production figures.

Tata Steel Deld shares opened at Rs. 1705 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1700 and declined at Rs. 1682-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 333 and eased off at Rs. 329. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 30-10 and declined at Rs. 30-4 while Bengal Steels after opening at Rs. 22-3 declined at Rs. 20-14.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1020 and quietened at Rs. 1015. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 319 and declined at Rs. 315. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 455 and quietened at Rs. 448.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (27-8) XD	1013 12
Kohinoor Mills (21)	315 0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	270 0
Central India Mills (6)	236 8
Simplex Mills (6-8)	201 0
New Great Eastern (8)	143 0
Indore (8+3)	114 6
Gokak Mills (12) XD	252 8
Century Spinning (15)	248 12
Indian Bleaching (6)	157 3
Swan Mills (20)	306 0
Finlay Mills (15)	252 0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	153 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	230 0
Meyer (12)	88 12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 0
India United Ord. (0-14-9)	11 14 6
India United Defd.	1 14
Madhusudan (15)	150 0
Podar (S)	130 0
Khatau Makanji (6)	156 4
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	328 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1682 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-12)	142 8
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (7) XD	156 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8) XD	445 0
Belapur Sugar (9)	231 0
Shivrajpur (1-8)	32 0
Scindia Steam (6-8)	12 8
Premier Construction	88 8
Tata Chemical	11 5
Tata Oil (2)	49 8
Indian Iron (0-12)	30 4
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	20 14
British India Corp. (0-2)	8 13 6
Indian Copper	2-4-6
Wimco	229 5
Alcock	325 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3) XD	153 8
Andhra Valley (30)	1407 8
Tata Power (25)	1525 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	59 0
Phoenix (9)	145 0
Indian Mfg (40)	2950 0
Kurla XD	116 4
Colaba (12)	105 0
New City (11)	172 8
Minerva (12)	136 4
Bradbury (12)	600 0
Bharucha Defd. (0.4)	4 4
Bharat Mills (2)	28 12
Mysore (4)	160 10
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14 4
Model Mills (13-8)	165 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	617 8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	208 12
Western India (40)	2925 0
Standard (15)	227 8
Sholapur (200)	3150 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	18 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	47 12
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	230 0
New Ahmedabad	185 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	18 6
Madhusudan S. (2-5)	35 0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	173 12
Raja Bahadur (4)	54 0
Berar Mills	261 14
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8) XD	125 10
Ahmedabad New XD	100 0
Surat Electric	133 2
Karachi Electric (2)	135 0
Broach (0-5)	6 2
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 1
Amalgamated	11 2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28 8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	136 4
Bombay Suburban (8)	152 8
Bombay Suburban New	145 10
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India	1798 12
Imperial Bank P. (0-12)	443 12
Central Bank (2) XD	82 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	84 4
Bank of India (4)	177 0
Union (0-3)	7 7
Baroda (2-3) XD	118 12
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-2)	47 8
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0.14-9)	92 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4720 0
Empire (10)	571 4
New India (1-7)	61 0
Jupiter (0-12)	12 12
Vulcan (0-10)	13 7
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	39 0
Universal	11 4
BIG (1)	17 0
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
All India General	12 12
New Great	25 0
RAILWAY SHARES	
G. P. (1-14) XD	112 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	236 4
Bombay Burma New (5)	155 0
Burma Petrol	1 8
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	58 8
Kemp and Co. (20)	290 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	100 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	84 12
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	50 0
Mukund Iron	4 6
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alembic (15)	46 4
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	22 8
Indian Cement (1937)	20 0
Walchand Nagar Industries B.S.)	153 2
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	775 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Sardar Carbonic XD	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	30 0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	35 0
National Rayon	48 4
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	198 12
Andhra Valley (7)	1232 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1345 0
Hydro Electric (7) XD	125 0
Bombay Steamer (6)	223 12
Central India (5)	352 8
Swedish Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	672 8
Laxmi	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 4
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106 14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	334 6
Surat Electricity (3-4)	135 0
Pre. Construction First	100 0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	98 0
Amalgamated	115 0
India	72 0
Tata Chemical	124 6
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	13 4
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	102 8
Mackenzie First	85 0
Mackenzie (2)	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	41 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 0
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	69 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 0
Gula Kajamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Scindia	97 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	3 1
New Victoria	2 2
New Victoria Pref.	4 4
Phalton	92 0
Gold Mohor	305 0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325 0
Sajjan X.R. C.D.	110 0
Osmanshahi X.R. C.D.	125 0
Ajam Shahi	130 0
Air Service	4 4
Air India	59 0
Hind Motors	5 3
India Steam	7 2

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, April 22.

Ahmedadabad Advance 230.
Apollo 3.
B. Dyeing 1022/8, 11/4, 14/6, 13/12.
C. India 237, 34.
Century 250, 48/12.
Finlay 252 (Ex Div.).
Gokak 253/8, 52/8.
I. U. Defd. 1/14.
I. U. Ord. 11/ 13/6, 11/14/6.
Indore 114/6, 12/8.
Laxmi 627/8.
Kohinoor 318/8, 14, 16, 14/12, 15.
Model 165.
Phoenix 145.
Simplex 205, 200/8, 2/8, 1
Swadeshi 273, 70
Swan 306 (Ex Div.).
Tata Mill 48, 47/12.
Vishnu 210, 8/12
Scindia 12/11, 12/8, 12/9, 12/8.
Baroda 118/12.
Central 83/8, 82.
Central New 84-4.
Imperial Old 1817/8, 18/12, 1798/12.
Imperial New 445, 43/12.
India 177.
Union 7/7
U. Commercial 47/8.
Ahmedabad 125/10.
Suburban 151/4, 51/14.
Power 1527/8, 30, 25.
New India 61.
B. Steel 21/1, 20/12, 20/14.
I. Iron 30/8, 30/4, 30/5, 30/4.
Tata Defd. 1705, 7/8, 1692/8, 95.
80, 92/8.
Tata Ord. 332/8, 29/8, 30/4, 28.
Tata IInd Pref 142/8.
Alcock 330, 25.
A. C. E. 158, 56.
Belapur 233, 29, 31.
B. B. Old 455, 45.
B. B. New 155.
B. B. Petrol 1/8.
B. I. C. 8/ 13/6, 8/14, 8/13/6.
Dharamsey 50.
I. Bleaching 157/8.
I. Copper 2/4/6.
Kemp 290.
P. Const. 89/4, 88/8.
Tata Chem. 11/5.
Tata Pref. 126/4
Tata Oil 49/4, 49/8.
Wimco 230, 29/6

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAL, April 22.

The decision of the High Court being against the Board, the local bullion market ruled firm with active buying in Silver which pushed up prices to higher levels.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 187/4 and shartply advanced at Rs. 188/4 on active buying by bulls and increased short covering. Ready Silver was quoted at a premision of annas eight at Rs. 188/12. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 116/15 and after advancing at Rs. 117/4 steadied at Rs. 117/2. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 118/12 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 76/4.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Silver Ready	187	14	0
Forward	187	6	0
Gold Ready	117	12	0
Forward	117	0	0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, April 22.

120 Ready Japan	6	10	0
150 Ready Japan	5	2	0
120 Ready Italy	5	8	0
150 Ready Italy	4	2	0
150 D. Box April	924	0	0
150 D. Box May	914	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAL, April 22.

The produce market was firm today with good demand for oil and groundnuts: There was scarcity of offerings and prices should hardening tendency as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality Ready	43	6	0
Madras Coromandal	43	0	0
Bold Ready	42	6	0
Oil Bombay Mills	23	8	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	22	12	0
Oil April delivery	22	12	0
Oil May	23	0	0
Oil June	23	6	0
LINSEED			
Bold Ready	37	12	0
Small Satna	37	0	0
April-May	37	8	0
Oil	21	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Castorseeds Ready	27	12	0
Madras Ready	28	0	0
May	28	4	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, April 21.

KARNAK	
May	77.35—20
July	78.72+12
November	74.20+70
ASHMOUNI	
April	103.75+150
June	107.00+ 25
August	80.75+ 50
October	64.60=

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

NEW YORK, April 21.

Despite drought breaking rains in the south-west, new crops continued to meet active demand and touched new seasonal highs. Near months lagged because buying on mill and export account was countered by increasing May liquidation and hedges. The sharp fluctuations in 1951 October position reflected unknown factors connected to the cotton situation still more than a year away. The export department was highlighted by official predictions that about 5,225,000 bales will be shipped this season. Export demand particularly from ECA countries is currently described as active but is expected to decline when current purchase authorisations are exhausted.

During March ECA granted around 72,700,000 dollars for cotton purchases estimated to cover about 450,000 bales.

Based on the average yields in the past five years it is estimated that Government acreage allotment would produce a crop of around 12,100,000 bales. Should the disappearance of American cotton (domestic consumption and exports) next season continue at the current seasons rate of around 14,000,000 bales it will be necessary to dip into the end of season's reserves which are placed at 7-1|3 million bales.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, April 21.

The pepper market ruled steady and unchanged with black lampong at 590 and white muntok at 865 dollars per picul.

NEW YORK PEPPER STEADY

NEW YORK, April 21.

Market was steady with spots afloats offered at 142 cents but buyers are holding off. Today's prices are: Spot 1.42 asked April 1.40 nom. May 1.40 asked June 1.40 nom July 1.40 nom. White pepper spot 2.50 asked. New contracts: April 1.42 asked May 1.40 nom. June 1.40 nom July 1.40 nom.

LONDON COPRA MARKET

LONDON, April 21

The copra market was quiet but prices were firm on shippers remaining reserved. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable May|June held for £88-15-0 per ton delivered weight cif. and Philippines May|June was quoted at 227-1|2 dollars per ton bulk cif. The cocoanut oil market was quiet and unchanged.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, April 21

The pepper market was idle but prices were firmly held. Black lampong April-May was maintained at 10sh. 8d. and white muntok at 15sh. 9d. shipping weight with white sarawak at 16sh. delivered weight per pound cif. basis ports. Sellers of Malabar April|May and May|June asked 1.135sh. per cwt. cif. United Kingdom.

LOVE AFFAIRS OF GAUGUIN

World Famous Painter Who Could Not Sell A Picture In His Life Time

IF EVER any man was led astray by false hopes supplied by a capricious fate, it was the world-famous painter, Paul Gauguin.

Famous now that he has been dead nearly half a century, Paul Gauguin lived a life which was a strange mixture of wealth and poverty such as is seldom dealt out to an artistic genius. Furthermore, he lived an idyllic life among the South Seas islanders—while for the entire twenty years he was filled with anguish because he couldn't rejoin his wife and family—a wife whom he loved dearly, and five children, writes HARRY WILLIAMS in "Sir".

Gauguin today is recognized as one of the greatest painters of all time. His canvases dipicting the life of Tahiti and other islands of French Oceania are hung in the best galleries —the Metropolitan in New York, the Louvre in Paris, and many others.

But this broad-chested, tall fellow of great vitality was no ordinary painter. Nearly always in debt during his later years, he still managed to see much of the world and to enjoy it. Out of school at seventeen, he joined the French merchant marine and a couple of years later transferred to the Navy.

Paul Gauguin must have been cursed from the start. He was born in 1848, the son of an obscure journalist of Orleans, France, who died when Paul was three years old. Much more important, his mother was of a mixed Italian and Peruvian blood. On his mother's side there was great energy, volcanic disbelief in all that was sacred to most people, and enormous talent for charming those who held different views.

Young Paul may have inherited his peculiar temperament from his maternal grandma, who claimed descent from one of the Borgias. There was also a tradition in the family that their veins carried the blood of the fabulous Mexican emperor, Montezuma. Perhaps this racial mixture accounts for the passionate waywardness of the painter, his hatred of conventions and hypocrisy.

All his life he was at war with what he called the "bourgoise" and the "imbeciles". He liked nothing better than to shock mild people of conventional outlook.

But when he left the navy, for a time he settled down to business, at which he was an immediate and somewhat spectacular success. Through family connections he obtained a position with a brokerage firm in Paris.

He was well on his way to a respectable living when he met Mette, a Danish girl of a religious background. Mette was in Paris as chaperone for a couple of young girls. Paul first saw her in a restaurant. It was love at first sight, and before Paul left the restaurant he had arranged to meet the girl after her charges were safely in bed. After a brief courtship they were married in a small church.

Gauguin prospered in the brokerage business, making as much as dol. 7,500 a year, which was a lot of money a hundred years ago.

He had been married for two years when suddenly he got the urge to paint. Soon all his spare time was spent at his easel. And then he began to resent the time business kept him away from it.

For eleven years he was the bright boy in the brokerage firm. In that time he acquired a collection of paintings in which he invested something over dol. 3,000. He had substantial savings in the bank as well.

One day he surprised Mette when he told her he had decided to quit business and spend all his time painting. Mette reacted just as any other wife would. She was fearful and dismayed. There were already three children to support and she didn't trust Paul's ability to earn a living from art alone.

In less than a year, the money laid by had disappeared and not a single picture had been sold. Gauguin then decided to take his family to Copenhagen, hoping that through his wife's family connections he could find some kind of employment which would provide a living and still leave time to paint. It was a disastrous move.

He was coldly received by his wife's parents, who couldn't understand what kind of madness would cause a husband and a father to give up a promising business career to daub at a canvas. Moreover, they were at opposite poles temperamentally and Paul made the most of every opportunity to shock his good Presbyterian inlaws.

This mutual distaste between Gauguin and Mette's family soon became hostility, since he was without funds and was living on his wife's parents. Even had he been on his good behaviour, these respectable people would have found much to resent in the son-in-law's unconventional ways.

INCIDENT OF THE NUDE

After eighteen months in Copenhagen, Paul's disregard of conventions brought on a scandal of such proportions that he finally was forced to leave the country. In those days it was customary for the Danes to bathe in the ocean nude, the men and women at separate places. It was strictly against the rules for a member of one sex to appear on the section of the beach reserved for the other sex.

Paul was taking one of his frequent strolls along the seashore when he came upon a woman and her daughter enjoying the surf. He thought they were lovely to look at and continued to do just that long after resentment of his presence was only too obvious. It turned out that the woman was the wife of a prominent Copenhagen minister, who complained so vociferously about the affair that Gauguin decided that Paris would be a more pleasant place in which to live, even though he was penniless and must leave without Mette and the children.

He thought it was to be but a short separation. He would soon be established as a painter, when he would send for his family.

OFF TO FAR PAST

He returned to Copenhagen three years later, a most unfortunate visit. While there he was never allowed to be in a room with Mette alone. Always some member of the family was present. He soon returned to Paris.

A year later, he borrowed enough money to buy a passage to Tahiti.

From the time Gauguin arrived in Tahiti he was two men: The Bohemian artist on one hand and the husband and father who was living for the day when he would be reunited with his family on the other.

Always there were letters to Mette. Sometimes loving, sometimes reproachful and self-incriminating.

Before leaving Europe, he wrote an embittered letter to Mette.

"I am past forty," he wrote, "and have received little but ill-treatment from you. When your son is of age (there were now five children) shall you dare advise him to marry any other than a cook? Then there would need be no conversation with his wife beyond preparing bread and butter, the details of her toilet and idle stories about the neighbours. If your son is more intelligent than his wife, she will hate him."

Gaugin landed at Papeete, the port town of the island of Tahiti, the day after his forty-third birthday. He was an immediate success with the natives, but at first he was somewhat disappointed in his island paradise. He found the villagers spoiled by civilization—or so it seemed to this wanderer in search of the primitive.

But there were compenastions. He had scarcely more than put foot on shore when, after the manner of the islands, a young girl attached herself to him. Her name was Titi, the half-caste daughter of a Tahitian mother and an English father. She had the black hair and brown skin of the islanders, and also their native pride.

After a little more than a month in the village, Gauguin moved to the district, some twenty miles out of Papeete. Here he rented a native hut and found the island life as primitive and unspoiled as it was tawdry in the village. He had left Titi behind, though she had wanted to go with him to Mataiea, the district he had chosen for his new home. Titi was too spoiled by Papeete to live the kind of life he now wanted to live, he reasoned. Besides, there would be other girls there.

But unlike the girls of the village, the girls of the district were shy. They expected to be taken, rather than offer themselves. And strangely this man of the world found himself shy in their presence. He soon became lonely and sent for Titi but after a few weeks he sent the girl back. She reminded him too much of things he wanted to forget.

GOES NATIVE

Gaugin lived as did the natives. For clothes all he wore was the native pareu, wrapped around the loins and no shoes. He lived alone for a time, painting prodigiously. But the need for feminine companionship became pressing. He was on friendly terms with his neighbours and let it be known that he needed a wife. He found one in thirteen-year-old Tehura, who was given to him by her mother.

She was a handsome young girl and fully formed at that tender age, as Gauguin describes her. Her temperament, he wrote, made her appear silent, melancholy and derisive. At first she and the artist merely looked at each other, saying little. To him this young girl was full of mystery and after a time he gave up trying to decipher what lay behind her calm exterior.

At last he realized fully, he says, the profound difference between a Polynesian and a European—a Frenchman in particular. A native, he found, does not quickly form affections. When he told her that he loved her, she smiled for she knew that already. At times he was able to imagine that she was fond of him, though she said nothing of it.

After a week she asked permission to return to her mother. That had been the understanding, that the child was to try the arrangement for a week and then report back home. She wasn't to return unless she had found it agreeable.

Gauguin resigned himself sadly to her departure, for he didn't expect her to return. When she was gone, he reports, the loneliness of the hut became unbearable. But to his joy a few days later she came back.

Two years and four months after his arrival at Tahiti, Gauguin took ship for France. A rich uncle had died, leaving him a substantial bequest. It was necessary that he return to help settle the estate. Tehura was at the dock to see him off, resigned and with no visible sign of grief. This, she knew, was the usual experience of an island girl.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

Back in Paris, Gauguin soon disposed of his legacy of a few thousand dollars in riotous living. He made up for past deprivations in a hurry. It was always so with him. When he had a little money he was sure there would be more after it was gone.

While on Tahiti, Gauguin had made notes in a little book which he intended some day to give to his favourite daughter, Aline. He wanted Aline to know his views on life. He felt that she alone of his children would understand him.

"The nature of woman," he wrote at one point, "is love, but this love is one that conceives, and in conception gives itself completely. Woman only attains her full individually at the moment when she gives herself. The day when her honour is no longer placed on a pedestal, she shall be free, and perhaps also in better health."

At another point he wrote: "In Europe, marriage is the result of love. In Oceana, love is a result of marriage. Which is right? He or she who gives their body commits a little sin, and even that is debatable. In any case, sin is completely redeemed by the most beautiful act in the world, creation, an act that is divine in the sense that it is a continuation of the work of the Creator. He or she who sells their body commits therefore a true sin. The act of venality degrades them and places them below the animals."

The attitude of the world toward sex was always a profound enigma to this artistic genius. His own need was undoubtedly greater than that of most men, and this gave him a wide tolerance where sex was concerned.

Shortly before leaving Tahiti to return to Paris and collect his legacy, he had written Mette that he was thinking of trying to obtain some kind of appointment there as a drawing master, which would make it possible for his family to join him.

"It would be for us, dear Mette, an assured old age, happy and reunited with our children," he wrote. "It would be the end of uncertainty. I need to see you all again and to rest a little.... Have patience a little longer, it is for the good of all of you."

No doubt this volatile man meant every word of it at the time. But when the money left by his uncle was gone and still his pictures didn't sell as he thought they should, he determined to return to the islands.

There he spent the remainder of his life, most of it in dire poverty. But always there were the letters to Mette, telling of the time when he would finally be established as a painter and could bring his family together. As we know, this time never came. Yet he did leave his children a name to be proud of, a wish expressed many times in these pathetic letters.

Paul Guaguin died a pauper on the island of Hiva-Oa, in the Marquesas Archipelago. This was in 1903. The pictures he left behind are now worth millions of dollars

HE PAINTED 'JOE'

An exhibition of work by 53-year-old Czech artist Earnest Norland, the only artist who has ever painted Stalin was opened at Brook Street, London. When he was in Moscow he was unceremoniously taken to Kremlin and asked to paint Stalin and Dimitrov.

DELHI NEWSLETTER

From Our Correspondent

EVERYONE FOR PLANNED ECONOMY

Decontrol Will Lead Country To Ruin

NEW DELHI, April 21.

EARLY this year a battle for decontrols was envisaged. Individual members of Parliament expressed themselves against controls during Parliament Session. They however, remained a minority. One Member, Mr. Jaspatroy Kapur was one of this minority. He has launched the anti-control campaign.

He took a gallop poll on controls with reference to which he said:—

"In response to my request to members of Parliament to express their views on the continuation of controls on various articles one hundred and nineteen members have very kindly sent in their replies to the questionnaire issued to them. The total strength of the Parliament is 324 of which thirty seats are vacant and twenty are Ministers. Excluding these the number of Members is 274, a very large majority of members, who have sent in their replies are against controls."

The following statement shows the number of Members who were for or against controls :—

Commodity.	For	Against.
Cotton Textile Control	21	89
Sugar Control	14	97
Cement Control	32	88
Iron and Steel Control	36	72
Cement Control	23	88
Foodgrains control in the form of		
(a) Total Rationing	22	83
(b) Partial Rationing with open market for all and free movement of foodgrains	59	40
(c) No Rationing at all	54	38

For reasons best known to himself, Mr. Kapur did not take a gallop pool on the continuation of petrol rationing, nor did he enquire from his three newspaper colleagues why do they demand re-introduction of price-page schedule for newspapers. Lala Deshbandu who wants reintroduction of control on newsprint is opposed to all other controls. It is interesting that members of Parliament, who do not possess even a Motor Cycle or who attend the Parliament in a bus regularly draw their petrol coupons during the Session. Further more, Indian business community is not interested in petrol rationing. Amongst the tall poppies, the Speaker of Parliament and the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi have expressed themselves against total rationing and controls on textiles sugar, cement, iron and steel and coal. Two opinions deserve quotation.

GADGIL'S VIEWS

The Works Minister. Mr. N. V. Gadgil says :—

"My own considered opinion is and has been for over 15 years that unless there is planned economy in this country, no progress is possible. In fact when the whole world is moving actively towards planned economy and away from a policy of laissez-faire, it is most inappropriate that some of our friends still think of mid-Victorian economy in which everybody was free to do anything, even to commit suicide for want of food or other necessities of life.

"India today is short in many essential commodities and elementary prudence requires that in this context if any equity in the matter of distribution is to be secured, there is no other way except to follow a policy of control. If there is failure of control, the remedy is not to destroy control but to have better and more efficient control. It is in an atmosphere of laissez-faire that the profiteers earn more while in a system of control, when badly managed, blackmarketting flourishes.

NOT INSOLUBLE

"I think the public should not be faced with the dilemma of having corrupt officers on the one hand and greedy merchants on the other. I don't think this is insoluble. We must educate public opinion to accustom people to inconveniences for the time being till production is abundant and no production will be abundant under a capitalist system. If we give them a free hand they will only produce for profit and not for use. Production must be regulated and must bear relation to the needs of the community.

This must be followed logically by a planned system of distribution and that is not possible unless you have a system of control. I think time has come when this country must make a choice. It is no good trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. This might look very unpalatable but I see no other way to bring the country out of the present economic chaos which is bound to mount up if we still follow a policy of half-heartedness, hesitancy and half-boiled theories.'

PRINCIPLE NOT BAD

Speaker's View

The Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar says:—

"Holding office as Speaker, I was a bit divided as to whether I should write to you in reply to your Circular letter of yesterday, to the members of the Party, on the general question of controls. The vital importance of the general question has, however, induced me to express my view, specially when it is desired from me as a member of the Party without requiring me to enter into the arena of controversy. I believe, both as a Congressman and a citizen, I am entitled to hold views and express them to my colleagues, specially when I am not required to go to the public platform and enter into public discussions.

On my release from jail in 1944, I had started with a view that controls, and specially food controls, were necessary if we wished to avoid a recurrence of the Bengal Tragedy of 1943. I, therefore, dissuaded many young colleagues from offering any Satyagraha on the food-control front. As time went on, and as I saw as to how the various controls were being worked, my views began gradually to undergo a change, and ultimately I came to the conclusion by about the middle of 1947 that the controls, as worked, were an unmixed evil, and were eating the morals of the people to the core.

I do not and nobody can object to the theory of controls. The opposition is wholly based on the practice thereof. It is inherent in our political and social conditions today, that we can never be able to exercise these controls either in the desired direction, or in the desired manner. It is this conviction about the impossibility of having the administrative machinery for any controls that I am opposed to all controls. I had an occasion of discussing this with Mahatmaji, and he fully concurred in the views to which I had come. It is not necessary to give all reasons. You have already stated them in your circular letter. While adopting all those grounds, I would touch the points in my line of argument :

SHORT-TERM REMEDY

1. In the first place, controls can be only a short-term remedy and are not suited as a permanent or semi-permenent remedy. We have had these controls from 1943 onwards and it is now nearly more than five years since the war has ended.

2. We are in a peculiar position in India. It is admitted that we have hardly any correct statistics in respect of any matter except perhaps the census figures. We, therefore lack the very basis of our judgment for or against the controls.

3. We have never before us an overall picture of production and distribution. Controls presuppose planning distribution for the benefit of the community and planning production for increased output. This is impossible in the absence of correct and reliable statistics.

is impossible in the absence of correct and reliable statistics.

4. We have not got any adminstrative personnel, worth the name, having expert knowledge of various trades, manufactures, which can organise and plan efficiently controls for production and distribution. To my mind, the unhappy situation created in respect of cloth, as well as sugar, are typical instances as to how the whole problem is being mismanaged and the public put to unnecessary and avoidable inconvenience because of want of knowledge and experience on the part of our administrative machine, setting aside the question of dishonesty and corruption. Controls are thus ineffective on the one hand and they result in harassment to the honest citizen. Further, we remove the natural law of demand and supply and thus leave no scope for any automatic adjustment, even though theoretically that would mean an amount of hardship to the people. If we leave things alone, whatever the hardships the people may have to suffer, I believe, they will not be so great as the system of controls brings about. At any rate, whatever the hardships, the Government will not be held responsible for it.

IMPOSSIBLE

5. It is impossible in the present state of general level of morals and spirit of service to set up the huge administrative machinery to make the controls effective and conducive to the convenience of people. Necessarily 90 per cent of the work will have to be got done through the subordinate agency. A few good and honest people at the top will never be able to meet the requirements of the situation.

6. The controls have brought in demoralisation of every type. There is corruption, nepotism, and the saddest part of the thing is that people do not seem to be ashamed of admitting that they are getting their requirements through black-market. Of all our faults, I look upon the moral one as the greatest one

7. Every citizen feels a sense of suffocation in every walk of his life at all times. He cannot eat what he wants cannot get clothes which he wishes to have. In fact, there is too much of regimentation of his life which leaves him psychologically with a sense of frustration about his liberties and a sense of dissatisfaction against the Government which leaves him no room.

You have already referred to the huge cost, the discontent, the exploitation by other political parties, the unemployment among a large section of the middle classes. I do not, therefore, touch these aspects again." Apart from the scarcity angle, the issue, as correctly pointed by the Works Minister Gadgil, is planned economy versus Laissez Fair The Congress of which Dr. Pattabhi is the President has been demanding planned economy. This is what the Congress Secretary, Shri Shanker Rao said in one of his recent articles under the caption "Quo Vadis":—

"The Government has taken a number of steps, such as self-sufficiency in food, balancing the Foreign Exchange Budget, reaching industrial targets, promotion of compulsory savings and last but not the least by making evaded profits to be invested, which, unless integrated, might not yield the desired result. Such integration is possible only under a Planning Commission. The Government is committed to such a step and the Indian National Congress repeatedly urged upon the government an early appointment of such a Commission."

It is disclosed that "to harness the energies of the constructive workers in the cause of planned economy two conferences were recently held at the Government House."

The Parliament of which Mr. Kapur is a member has approved of the Planning Commission, which is intended to usher in planned economy. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has welcomed the appointment of Planning Commission. And yet Mr. Kapur, apparently is mobilising opinion against controls, which are the sine qua non of planned economy.

Then again, if controls are bad, the Foreign Exchange control should likewise be abolished. Will the business community like the import of goods, which compete with their manufactures? Protection is another name for control. It has also brought in demoralisation and suffering. Will the protagonists of de-control vote for a policy of Laissez Fair?

ALL IN FAVOUR

It will be thus seen that neither the mercantile community nor the members of Parliament are opposed to controls as such. They like controls as a medium for making the rich richer and poor poorer. They are opposed to controls, if they happen to reverse this happy process. Moreover the swing between controls and de-controls assists in making fortunes. This will be borne out by foodgrains racket, textile swindle and sugar loot following de-controls. Assuming that controls have bred corruption, the choice is between a few corrupt public servants and the anti-social elements in the Mercantile Community. The Government has tried to eradicate the evil from its own employees but the Mercantile Community has not. Here are the views of the Commodity Prices Board:—

IN CASE OF DE-CONTROL

It is obvious that in case the present regime of controls is scrapped, the very elaborate controls that are necessary for implementing the long term policies of the Government in relation to either agriculture of industry could not easily be built up. If the comparatively simple and generalised control in operation today could not be managed by Government Agencies in India, it should be clear that a more ambitious regime of detailed and particular controls is entirely out of question. The Government will then have to plead complete inability to carry out, because of lack of public response and weakness of administrative machinery any of the plans that had been thought of before."

It will be logical, if Mr. Kapur were to take another gallop poll for the continuation of Planning Commission, because the Planning Commission may introduce more controls. In these days of full employment, Mr. Kapur should also prepare a plan for alternative employment for the personnel now employed in the administration of controls. And if controls are to be abolished, they should be all controls, including exchange and import controls, it is urged here.

Dr. R. K. Yagnik, M.A.,Ph.D, new Director of Education, Saurashtra.

Saurashtra's New Director Of Education

RAJKOT, April 22: Dr. R. K. Yagnik M.A.,Ph.D. (London) the new Director of Education, Government of Saurashtra was born at Nadiad on 2nd October 1895. After passing from the Nadiad Government High School and the Wilson College Bombay, he was elected fellow in 1917. After getting his M.A. with English, he became Assistant Professor of English at D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Bahauddin College, Junagadh. He became the Head of the English Department in 1922 in Samaldas College, Bhavnagar where he was associated with many and varied literary educational and cultural activities.

He is a fellow of the Bombay University for more than a decade and was a member of the Academic Council. He has presided over several Sections of the All-India Educational Conferences and is Secretary of the University Section today. He has just taken over charge as Director of Education of Government of Saurashtra.

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'TWINKLE, TWINKLE LITTLE STARS' OF THE EARTH

Diamond Has A Story And A History Too

BY HUGH PRIOR

OVER two thousand years ago, in the land of Homer and Socrates, some forgetten artist fashioned the "breathing bronze" a tiny six-inch statuette of a woman.

Today the ageless little bronze woman stands on a shelf in the British Museum, perfect as when she left the artist's mould. And after the twenty centuries that have winged over her head, with gentle touch, the light of life still sparkles in her eyes. For those eyes are lit with the undying fire of tiny diamonds.

That little statuette represents a landmark in history. It was probably the first time that diamonds were used to give the sheen of life to the eyes of any kind of image. Possibly the first time, their use was suggested for purely decorative purposes.

The starry-eyed statuette went to Bloomsbury in 1873. It was sent from the collection of the great Italian connoisseur, Castellani. The world today can see it, and look into its lighted eyes.

Diamond trading is, and probably always will remain, within the fringe of the romantic. Diamond merchants are automatically separated from other merchants by the very nature of their craft. Thousands of pounds—hundreds of thousands of dollars—may swing one way or another through the sharpness of a man's eye.

Mystical Qualities

In London's Mecca of dealers in gems—Hatton Gardon—small fortunes change hands daily in the streets. Those transactions take place between men who do not even have an office, where business deals can be carried out in a business way. The swift glance of an experienced eye.; an equally swift appraisal—and deals involving sometimes thousands of pounds are over in a matter of minutes. This is but one of the many sidelights on the strange traffic in treasure.

For centuries after the rough stone was found, the scintillating beauty of the diamond was unknown. And it remained unknown until the art of the diamond-cutter was developed. For the diamond, the hardest of all known substances, resisted the attack of all primitive tools. To this day, in fact, nothing has been discovered that will cut or polish a diamond except another diamond.

In the days of old, the diamond like other precious stones, was valued not for its beauty, but for its supposed physical and mystical qualities.

For centuries it was regarded superstitiously as a symbol of power, and as a talisman. Worn near the heart, it was considered a source of valour and a shield against evil spirits. Even today credulous people believe that if gems are applied to the human body the blood is purified, and impending disasters are averted. They are regarded even a cure for insanity, and as an antidote to poisons.

In one particular superstition the ancients were, even if unconsciously not so far from the mark. They believed that the diamond helped to maintain affection between husband and wife. Many a modern husband will grunt agreement with that belief!

The rough diamond is far removed in appearance from the jeweller's finished product. It looks almost insignificant—just a transparent or semi-transparent pebble. It cannot easily be recognised as a diamond by the layman. To him, if he runs across it accidentally, it may turn out to be one of Nature's most cynical efforts.

Golconda Mines

Though the Babylonians were polishing rock crystals thousands of years before Christ, the Greeks were the first peopl to recognise the diamond. They called it "adams" hard, unconquerable substance

India was the first country in which a diamond bed was found. In the famous Golconda mines were found the finest diamonds the world has seen. But in recent years, South Africa has surged to the front.

In 1867 Daniel Jacobs, a poor Boer farmer, handled a curious-looking pebble. It was just sufficiently different from other pebbles that littered his farm and the nearby river banks to arouse in him a mild curiosity. He had no idea, when he picked it from the dozens that his children had brought home to his little farmhouse he was looking on the foundation-stone of South Africa.

Daniel's children, romping about the river bank at Hopetown, filled their pockets with pebbles. They took them home to play with them. Vrouw Jacobs, watching them at play, suddenly noticed that one of pebbles sparkled in the sunlight.

She casually mentioned the fact to one of her neighbours, Schalk van Niekerk. When Schalk saw the pebble, he immediately offered to buy it. The vrouw laughed at his offer of money, and gave him the pebble.

The stone eventually reached Jewish dealers in Hopetown. Thence it passed to Lorenzo Bayes, Commissioner at Colesberg, and finally it came to the hands of Dr. W. G. Atherstone, well-known mineralogist at Grahamstown. He found the pebble to be a genuine diamond, worth £600. That set-fires alight. When the news came back, it immediately infected the Boer farmers in the district with prospecting fever. As fast as they could find buyers they sold their farms, for what they could get, which in the circumstances was little, and rushed to the banks of the Vaal River, with the hope of garnering there the magic pebbles.

They thought that only on the banks of the river could the little stones be found.

Those farmers, their possessions then little more than a shovel and a high hope, ploughed, the banks of the Vaal.

They found little more than would pay for their shovels. And their farms were gone. Their hopes still remained high, but at best, hope is poor substitute for a good dinner. They dug, and starved, never dreaming that in the soil of the farms, they had so cheaply sold lay the very stones they were looking for on the rolling banks of the Vaal. With no success in their prospecting, most of them lived in sheer destitution. The banks of the Vaal refused to yield results.

Magic Pebbles

There was a lot of sand on these river banks. But the little coverted stones were few. Then, in 1869, two years after the discovery of Jacobs' a shepherd boy picked up a stone. on land far from the Vaal. He found it at Zendfontein, near the Orange River. That shepherd boy had not forgotten the story of the Vaal River pebbles. He held on to his find.

And again the wily Schalk van Niekerk was on the alert. So, indeed, must also have been the shepherd boy. For the price Schalk had to pay for the stone was 500 sheep, ten oxen, and a horse. Riches no doubt, to the poor shepherd boy, but a mere trifle, as things turned out to the evidently money-wise van Niekerk. That shepherd boy's stone was sold by Niekerk for £ 11,000. Later it was sold to the Earl of Dudley as a cut diamond of 46½ carats for more than double that figure. The original weight of the stone was 83½ carats.

That little stone which the smudgy fingers of the shepherd boy picked up on the very ground without digging or searching, and which brought into his incredulous possession what was to him fabulous wealth, later became known as the "star of South Africa."

The widow of a Boer farmer found a stone at Jagersfontein. She sold it for £2,000. That stone led to the discovery of the world-famous Jagersfontein Diamond Mine.

In September 1870, there arrived at Durban a pale, delicate-looking youth of 17. He had money in his pocket, a certain amount of it, and he had a gentleman's pedigree behind him. When he was 16, in England he caught a chill. His health broke down, and the academic career planned for him by his clergyman father had to be abandoned. So the father decided to send to South Africa where the climate is kindly to lungs that have lost their leather. The choice was easily done, for an older brother of the boy had gone to that country some time before.

That boy was Cecil Rhodes.

Cecil Rhodes joined his brother in cotton growing in Natal, and the two boys made more or less of a go of the business. Then, when the diamond fever swept the country, the brother, Herbert, left the plantation and headed the diamond country. Cecil remained with his cotton.

After the period in the diamond fields, which did not yield results, Herbert turned explorer and prospector. Some time he was burned to death in a grass hut which caught a spark from a camp fire.

After three years, Cecil made enough money out of cotton to realize his ambition to go to Oxford, and to pay back the £ 3,000 lent to him by an aunt, the capital with which he had arrived in Africa. He sailed for England and the storied halls of Oxford But after a time Africa called him back, and to the diamond mining country.

The mines in these days were short, vertical shafts, with ropes and buckets to bring clay to the surface. But work was continually hindered by water flooding into the shafts. Cecil bought a six-horse-power steam engine, and made a contract with the miners to pump out the water. (as a profitable side-line he made a ice-cream with it.)

De Beers Diamond Mine

The mining people had made a dam for the water pumped out of the shafts. But the dam burst, and the water poured back into the shaft. Cecil made another contract with the miners to pump the water out—at twice the amount of the first. That put him financially on his feet, and the capital thus acquired led to his eventual possession of the famous De Beers Diamond Mines.

As Cecil Rhodes rose to power and influence in the South Africa mining world, he met a formidable rival—Barnato. Barnato's real name was Barney Isaacs. In England, he and his brother were on the stage, and for professional purposes used the name Barnato. Barney retained it in business. It is curious thing in the business world, men of vastly different calibre may reach the same, or similar, heights of success Rhodes was a delicately—nurtured scholar. Barnato an uneducated music-hall performer. Rhodes arrived at the diamond fields with a Greek lexicon and a few of the classics. Barnato with 40 boxes of bad cigars to sell. Yet each of these men eventually controlled half of the great diamond fields of South Africa

It was the great Kimberley mine that made Barnato's princely fortune. The original site of the mine was known as Colesberg Kopje—so called because most of miners who staked claims there had come from Colesberg.

The rush to Kimberley began after a poor digger, risking his entire capital of £ 25, bought a half share in one of the claims at Colesberg Kopje In a few weeks he had extracted no less than £ 20,000 worth of diamonds for his share alone Value of claims at once skyrocketed Claims that could have been bought of £ 50 in the early

(Continued on Page 31)

Martin in The Houston Chronicle

"Back in the family album?"

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls arranged a three weeks' programme. On the first Sunday, they organised an "Anand Bazar"; on the Second Sunday, Sports, under the presidentship of Shri K. T. Merchant: and on the third Sunday a Variety Performance, under the presidentship of Shrimati Monijeh Masani.

The Adarsh Bal Mandir, Khar, celebrated their Anniversary function, under the presidentship of Shri Nanabhai Bhatt. And Gwalior Balkan-ji-Bari children had a happy time together when they went on an excursion recently.

A Cunning Fellow

One cold and frosty night Willy the Weasel and his brothers and sisters said goodbye to their mother and set off to find homes for themselves.

Leaving the wood where he was born, Willy went bounding across the field of winter wheat which bordered the farm. Under the farmyard gate he went, round by the pigsties and the cowsheds to the big wheatstack.

"This is the place for me," said Willy, creeping into it. "There's food in plenty; here I'll be warm and I'll be safely hidden from Man, my enemy!"

Well, he was right about the food, and right about the warmth but not so right about being safe. For one day the farmer came to thresh that corn.

As the threshers began pulling the stack to pieces all the birds and animals who had been using it as a winter home went dashing away to find somewhere else to live. And just as Willy, too, was scooting across the yard the farmer's son saw him.

"Just the pet I want!" he cried and, picking up a sack, he flung it at Willy.

Now Willy's mother had always said: "Run if danger threatens. But if you can't run fast enough, try cunning instead."

Willy indeed wasn't able to run fast enough; and plop went the sack right over him.

"I've got him!" cried the boy, lifting the sack up at the corner. But seeing Willy lying stretched on his back with all four legs in the air and his eyes closed, he said:

"Oh dear! I must have hurt him! I'll get him some water." And off he ran.

This was just what cunning Willy wanted, for he was only shamming. Immediately he wriggled from under the sack and bolted into the barn, where he lived all the winter.

A Silent City

A legendary city has been discovered in the trackless wastes of the Afghan desert, 280 miles south of Herat.

According to ancient Afghan legends a great city named Peshawarun once flourished in this area but was abandoned by its inhabitants when enemy invaders cut off their water supply in the hills. No written records remain of this once proud city where, it was said, more than 50,000 people lived, and it was thought that even if it had once existed it must long since have been engulfed by the desert sands. Now this long-lost city of legend has been found.

Mr. Walter A. Fairservis of the American Museum of Natural History made the discovery in August when driving through the Afghan desert in a jeep. As he and his colleagues were travelling one day through the inhospitable wilderness known as the Desert of Death they were astonished to see on the horizon the massive bulk of a great fortress surrounded by domed mosques and a great wall studded with towers.

Closer inspection revealed the relics of a large city with an area of thirty square miles. It must once have had between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants; now it was a ghostly, silent place, with no signs of life except for a few desert vipers scuttling for shelter at the sight of the intruders.

Most of the buildings are well preserved, and several aqueducts and gracefully-built fountains are evidence of an advanced state of civilisation. The great walls of the city, from 10 to 15 feet thick and containing chambers at intervals along their length, are badly broken down in places—probably due to the sand beating on them through the centuries. It is significant that all the wells in the city are dry.

Mr. Fairservis and his companions found examples of glazed pottery which could rank with the finest in the world, as well as various tools and utensils made of iron and bronze, and many finely-wrought fabrics. These will be exhibited at the American Museum of Natural History.

Fascinated though they were by their discovery, the explorers could not make an extended stay in the silent city, for the nearest water was 75 miles away and had to be fetched in empty petrol cans. They will soon be returning, however, to explore the unmapped site, and perhaps to prove the truth of the theory that the people of Pashawarun abandoned their city some seven or eight centuries ago, and trekked 700 miles across the desert to found Peshwar, on the North-West Frontier of Pakistan.

Some Oddities

Prickly pears don't grow in Britain, but a prickly pair was found recently at Bognor Regis—a hedgehog hibernating in a box of nails.

Another strange combination came to light at Leiston in Suffolk—children and love of arithmetic. Their headmaster said they could do as they liked for a week. They asked for extra arithmetic, scripture, and science.

Even they would not have approved of lemonade being used to put out a truck on fire as was reported from Alice Springs in Australia.

Suffolk has sprung another surprise: a man lassoed a five-foot eel in River Orwell!

But a seagull revenged the water-dwellers by stealing an egg from a hen-house at Bagshot. Was it looking for the canned coconut which is said to be coming to us from the Bahamas?

In Canada an engine-driver sneezed his false teeth onto the track backed the train, and got the passengers to help him to find them.

Catching The Moon

In olden days there was no soap. How did the boys make bubbles then? Well, they made soap-bubbles from soap-nut powder. If we dissolve soap-nut powder in water and blow air through a pipe, there will be at first bubbles and after some time there will swell a huge ballon which will rise in the air.

Once, in a certain town there were four mischievous boys. Among them Samy was the most mischievous.

One day Samy wished to catch the moon and said, "The moon will not come if I call her or if I offer her sweets. I shall myself go up to her and drag her down." The other three boys also made up their minds to catch the moon.

Samy asked the other boys to bring some soap-nut powder. They dissolved the powder in a huge water tank. Samy asked them to blow air through a pipe. They obeyed his commands. First of all there were bubbles.

Then there began to swell a large ballon which looked like a ball. Samy jumped upon it and sat on it. He asked his companions to blow air more swiftly.

The ball began to rise in the air. It went a far height. Seeing Samy on the ball his friends cried with fear and wonder. But Samy said he would come soon with the moon. The ball came near to the moon. Samy overjoyed by the rising began to beat the balloon like a drum Then the ball burst and down fell Samy.

Fortunately a cloud was moving and he was caught in the cloud. He remained in the cloud for four months eating birds.

One day the cloud came near a hill and Samy jumped upon a tree on the hill and came to his native town. He saw the tank. There was no water in it.

Afterwards Samy never attempted to do such a foolish thing again.

Disappointing

Sammy Simple was telling of a farm on which he had stayed.
"They had an incubator there, but it was most disappointing.
During the whole of my stay it
Didn't lay a single egg."

Tall Story

The returned traveller was talking of the wonders he had seen.

"Talking of trees," he said, "in an Amazonian forest I have seen them so tall that it needs two people to look at them."

One of his audience asked how a tree could possibly need two people to look at it.

"First one man looks up the trunk," said the traveller, "and when he is tired the second one carries on where he left off."

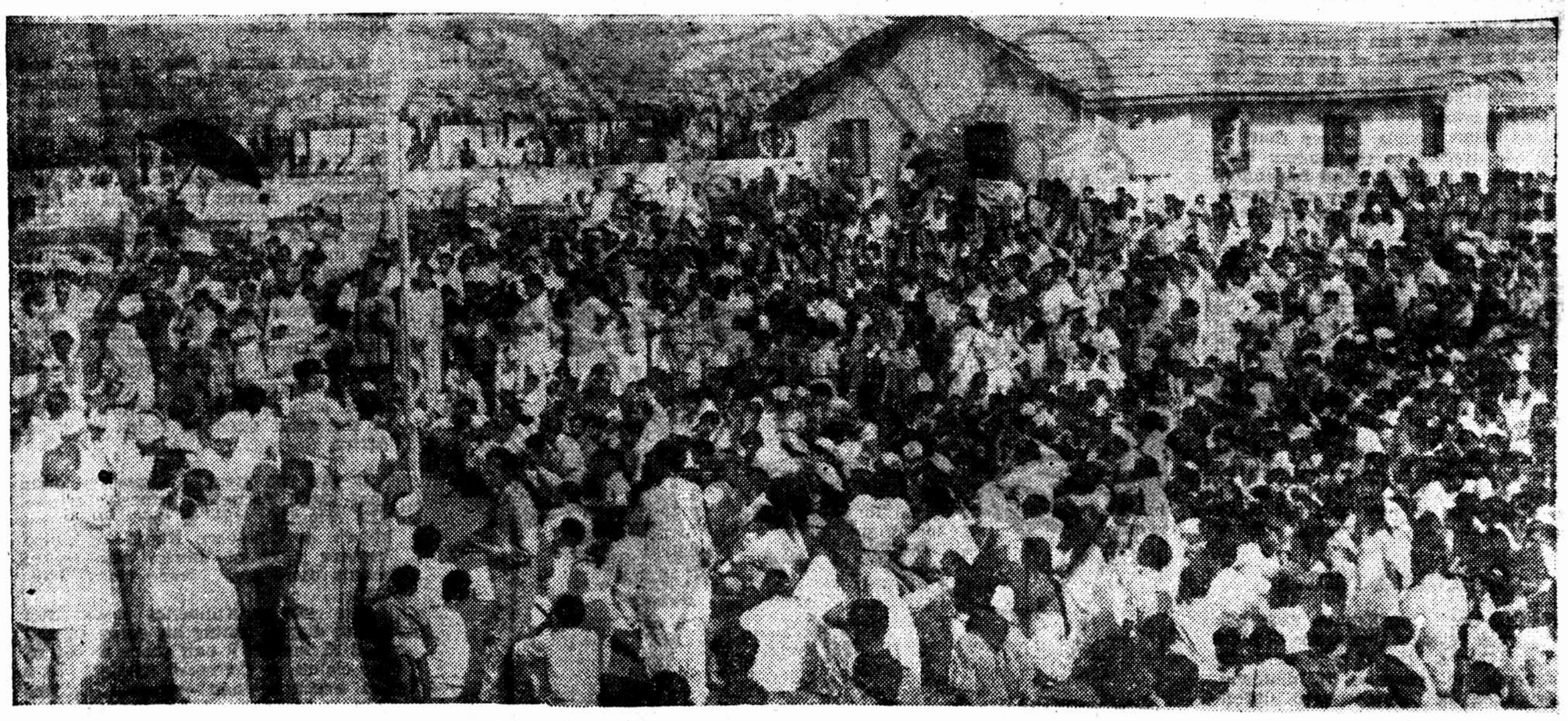
Balkan-ji-Bari

And have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari or not yet? Why have you delayed? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. You will be proud to have joined this All-India Organisations.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from your loving DADA.

CHILDREN'S RECEPTION TO INDIA'S PRESIDENT



Ten thousand boys and girls from Bombay and the Suburbs participated in the Children's reception to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India.

Giant Brains Without Human Touch

MARVELS OF ROBOT AGE

GIANT BRAINS; or Machines that Think. By Edmund C. Berkeley. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 270 pp. dol. 4.

HERE is a book about machines that think, machines that remember, that compute highly complex mathematical problems, machines that even calculate logical truth. Moreover, they perform these functions with far grtater speed and accuracy than does the human mind, hence the book's title, 'Giant Brains.' The machine ENIAC, or Electrical Numerical Integrator and Calculator at the Moore School of Engineering, can do five thousand additions a second. The new IBM Selective-Sequence Electronic Calculator contains about 12,500 electronic tubes and can consult any one of sixty-six paper tape feeds, which give the machine about 400,000 decimal digits of memory. The still more recent BINAC can do 3,500 additions or subtractions and 1,000 multiplications or divisions a second. These machines cost well over a hundred thousand dollars each but, according to the author, save more than their cost in the amount of work they turn out. The Kalin-Burkhart Logical-Truth Calculator, which costs only a few thousand dollars, can check 4,096 problems against twelve conditions in thirty-eight minutes, writes Henry C. Link in "Saturday Review".

PROVOCATIVE THINKING

The practical usefulness of these machines in such fields as aviation, logistics, ordnance, insurance rate, and psychological tests has already been demonstrated. They extend the range of a man's thinking just as the telephone and radio extend the range of his voice, or electric current the length of his reach, or the automobile and airplane the speed of his travel.

However, it is the author's speculations about the future of these machines that makes this book exciting and, to a psychologist, highly provocative. For example, Berkeley sees the possibility of a "psychological trainer" which will help the psychiatrist treat many more patients than he now can.

After having diagnosed the case the psychiatrist would insert in the "giant brain" a program or series of instructions. The machine would then show the patient appropriate sound movies; it would put before him appropriate problems and solutions; it would ask him questions and check the responses; it would keep a record of what was done so that the psychiatrist could review the situation and give new instruction to the machine for further treatment.

Regardless of the practicality of such a machine it suggests terrifying paradox Probably the outstanding recent development in neuro-psychiatry are brain surgery and shock treatment. Brain surgery undertakes to cure certain mental ailments by cutting out or cutting off critical parts of the brain. Shock treatment effects its cures by temporarily paralyzing and probably destroying certain parts of the brain. The one certain cure for mental illness is, of course, to deaden the brain in which it resides. At the other extreme we now have the concept of a super-brain, a robot brain, which will help the poor human brain come to its senses!

IN ECONOMY FIELD

The author is even more provocative when he suggests the use of these machines in solving complex economic problems. With better machines, he says, we shall be able to "answer questions of economics by calculation instead of by arguments and counting noses. We shall be able to solve definitely such problems as: 'How will a rise in the price of steel affect the farming industry?' How much money must be paid out in wages and salaries so that consumer purchasing power will buy back what industry produces?'"

Following the author's reasoning we might well look to these machines for a logical answer to the problem of private capitalism or "laissez-faire" versus Socialism or a planned economy. In the one we have the plans and decisions of millions of people as expressed through free markets; in the other we have the decisions or relatively few government planners of much greater scope. It should be possible to feed these two sets of facts on tapes into the giant brain and obtain an answer as to which system is the more efficient. Or, to take a simpler problem: The Agricultural Department's P. M. A. is now supporting the prices of various crops at a cost of dol. 1,400 million this fiscal year on the condition that acreage be reduced by a certain per cent. At the same time, its Agricultural Conservation Program is spending dol. 300 million to help farmers care for their soil and build up crop yields. Its Soil Conservation Service is spending dol. 45 million to supply farmers with advice, detailed plans, material, and equipment. In other Government offices and laboratories around the country more agricultural experts are spending money searching ways to grow bigger and better crops. The Agricultural Research Administration has dol. 60 million this year to finance its search for everything from crop-saving insecticides to hens that will lay more eggs, The Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation has dol. 400 million for irrigation, flood-control, new dams, and power projects. This year it plans to bring irrigation to 125,000 'new' acres and more water to about 285,000 acres that now get too little. If all these facts could be fed into a giant brain. it might calculate just what the net result of these conflicing plans really was.

In a final chapter, by far the most imaginative in the book, the author discusses the social control of machines that think. "What sort of control over machines that think do we need in human society?" For this discussion the author boldly asumes the existence of machines that not only think but also feel, like the robots in Karel Capek's play "R. U. R." (Rossum's Universal Robots). It will be remembered that the robots in "R. U. R." finally killed all humans except their architect.

The chief dangers from the robots to come, according to the author, are the physical destruction of man by atom-robots, and the economic destruction of man through large-scale unemployment caused by the substitution of robots for men, In respect to unemployment, the author ignores the fact that the development of machines of any kind has always created greater employment rather than less. The machines he describes need many people to build and to direct them and the problems they solve create new jobs for many more. The atomic weapon represents a problem in social control today, without waiting for the development of superior robots.

The fact is that the giant brains of today and of the foreseeable future have no feelings, no sense of values, no initiative. A puny human brain or group of brains must give the giant brain specific instructions or a program before it can begin to think. When it has finished this program it must wait for further instructions.

The most perfect atomic bomb cannot decide where or whether to expend itself. Some human brain must decide this first.

In short, the psychology of the giant brain is a magnification of the workings of one part of the human brain, and probably one of its less important parts at that.

Salt Particles In Air Over Seas

Extremely fine salt particles fill the air over quiet seas.

There are about 15 to 20 of them per cubic inch. They are so small that their total weight per cubic inch is only a few trillionths of an ounce.

They have about the same role in ocean weather as fine dust particles over the land, serving as nuclei for the formation of rain and fog droplets.

The particles are less than 1/10,000 of an inch in diameter, or about a fiftieth the diameter of a fine human hair.

This is one of the findings in a study of Ocean Meteorology now being conducted by personnel of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts, for the office of Naval Research.

HOW MANY EYES HAS A HOUSEFLY?

Queer Setups For Vision In Animals, Birds, Fish And Insects

A dragonfly has 30,000 eyes; a harvestman spider carries spyturrets on its back; many land crabs see with periscopes; and there's a "four-eyed" fish with simultaneous under-the-water over-the-water vision. And these are but a few of the strange developments of Nature's wonder—the seeing eye, writes Cicity Morrison in "Austin Magazine"

Birds have the most remarkable of all eyes. Their sight is often a hundred times as great as that of a man. A mediaeval falconer carried along with his falcon a small bird—often a shirke—which could follow the passage of the falcon long after it had passed beyond human vision. The little bird's excited movements and intent gaze would indicate the whereabouts of the hawk and enable the falconer to be in at the kill.

Mosquito's Eyes

Under a miscroscope, a mosquito's eyes are domes of many-coloured crystal. A dragonfly's gleaming, pale-green-shaded blue-black eyes are even more remarkable and with their 30,000 facets are the largest of all the insects, exceediing the hawk moth's 23,000 and swallow tail butterfly's 17,000.

The common housefly has five eyes; two compound eyes with 4,00 facets each which it uses for long distances, and three simple ones for close-ups.

The compound eyes of insects are not necessarily globular or even round. One species of praying mantis has pyramid-shaped eyes; the water boatman's are triangular. All insect eyes have one thing in common; they are set in the head as solid as jewels in a watch. They cannot wink, blink or focus.

Many tropical land crabs have their eyes on collapsible stalks which fold back into little grooves on the crab's back. When on their evening stroll, the crabs have their "periscopes" erected, but if frightened, down they will go in a communal wink as the crags scuttle back to their holes again.

Eye Brushes

Some insects clean their eyes meticulously, and one burrowing South American rodent has special eye-brushes attached to its feet. One species of land crab has tinp, featherly windscreen wipers which slide from its eyebrows, whisk the moisture from its eyes and then slide back again. But perhaps the best of all protective devices is the third eyelid of the birds; a sort of aviator's goggle which is brought into use when in flight to protect the eye from twigs and dust. Since this lid is transparent, the bird can see through it perfectly well.

Snake's eyes appear to have no protection whatever, in spite of the dust and undergrowth through which they slide. While their eyes seem always to be open, they are, in fact, always closed.

The eyelids, which in the lizards are quite separate, have in the snakes become fixed together, so that the snake looks continuously through the closed lids. When the snake soughs its skin, the transparent eye-covering is completely replaced with the new skin.

Earth-burrowing animals, such as the mole, instead of growing transparent eyelids to protect their eyes, have given up using them altogether.

The European mole's eyes are small and almost useless, while the Australian mole has no eyes at all. The star-nosed mole has developed curious star-shaped feelers on the tip of its nose which are of far more use in the impenetrable darkness of underground than the keenest of eyes.

Fish Oddities

When young, flat fish are similar to cod or herring, swimming vertically with an eye on either side But as they grow they generally turn and swim on one side only, when the eye that would be left stranded with nothing but a view of the sea-floor slowly creeps round to meet its fellow on the upper surface.

The eye of a small tropical fish called 'Anableps', is divided horizontally into two equal parts, and the water-line kept accurately between them as it skims along the surface. One wonders what would happen if a fly above the water and a worm below caught the fish's attention at the same time!

The eye of a whale, in spite of the animal's bulk, is no larger than that of a horse, and each eye has a separate field of vision, thus presenting two individual pictures.

This must certainly be puzzling, unless the whale possesses some co-ordinating process of which we know nothing.

The chameleon, too, has two independent eyes which work on a ball and socket principle. One eye can look forward to watch his dinner, while the other can swivel round to watch his wife's going-on behind!

Radioactive Toads

*

Sixty tropical toads are being fed a radioactive diet by scientists at the University of Chicago in the United States. The toads are being used in an experiment that may eventually help save the lives of thousands of human beings threatened with congestive heart failure.

The toads produce a poisonous, milky-white substance called bufagin, from which a drug known as bufotoxin is made. The effect of this drug in stimulating a failing heart is similar to that of digitalis, a well-known cardiac stimulant.

By feeding the radioactive diet to the toads, the scientists hope to produce a radioactive form of bufotoxin. When this drug is injected into a laboratory animal suffering from heart failure similar to that of a human being, the scientists will be able to follow the course of the drug through the animal's body, and perhaps see how and why the drug stimulates the heart.

By using the toads as a "factory" for producing radioactive bufotoxin, the medical researchers may learn how to synthesize the drug, and perhaps to find a medicine that will prevent as well as relieve heart failure.

The diet of the toads includes snails, algae, and cockroaches whose bodies are made radioactive by the "tagged" atoms in plants upon which they feed. The plants received their radioactivity from a special kind of atmosphere in which they were grown —an atmosphere of carbon dioxide made by uniting ordinary oxygen with carbon that has been irradiated in the atomic furnaces of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

The experiments at the University of Chicago, under the direction of Dr. Eugene M. Geiling formerly of South Africa, are part of a broad research programme now being conducted in the United States on the use of radioactive isotopes in medicine.

Railroad Car Diesel

*

A Diesel power plant for railroad passenger cars has been developed in the United States. It supplies auxiliary power to each car of a train to reduce the drag on the locomotive. Use of the equipment may result in longer and faster passenger trains, the designing engineers say.

The power plant consists of a 50-horse power Diesel engine and an alternator, which provide 220-volt, 60-cycle power The plant eliminates the need for axledriven generators that are used on locomotive to supply electric power to the rest of the train. These generators account for an estimated 20 per cent of the load on a passenger locomotive

Developed by the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, in the state of New York, the equipment is placed on the underside of a car. It is insulated and mounted so that its noise cannot be heard inside the car.—USIS

Talk of the middleclass woman breadwinner and the malcontents in the opposite camp rush to correct you and describe her as the middleclass 'butter-seeker'!

Pity these unrealists who still imagine that office-going is just another craze of the educated young women. They contend that the chic and smart-looking office girl braves jolts in the buses and trains or the frowns of the boss not with the idea of helping her overburdened parent but for facilitating her own indulgence in fancy pleasures of hotel-and-picture-going, sari and trinkets buying, etc. This is as fantastic a view of actual conditions as the other one which pertains to say that women go in for careers, in order to escape the responsibilities of marriage and home-making. For, even a casual glance at the office-girls who throng at the railway stations morning and evening will show that for every two unmarried ones of these there is at least one who is married.

Now, even granting for the sake of arugment that the two unmarried girls take up work in order to avoid the tyranny of married life, one should like to know what special incentive the third married one has for trudging the same weary path? As a matter of fact, that means a double burden to her. Surely her face and physique do not betray even an extra ounce of energy. It is quite the contrary. An unmistakable strain of the double-grind is visible on her face and in the manner of her talk while her unmarried colleagues evince some liveliness in their less restrained ways. However, this little difference does not take away from the fact that it is economic stringency that compels them all to seek employment. A fact-finding survey restricted to Municipal women teachers in the city in pre-and-post-war years clearly bears out this thesis. Around the year 1935 not more than twenty-five per cent women had entered the profession due to economic reasons, but now it is found that nearly eighty per cent of them are there for the same reasons. If a similar survey were to be carried out in other professions invaded by the modern Eve it will have the same tale to tell.

Looking at present conditions it doesn't seem that there will be a change for the better in the near future, because prices of essential commodities do not show downward trends. Besides, we are aiming at raising our standard of living which means increasing our comfort. But to command these new comforts there should be an addition in the family incomes. Hence the necessity for more and more women going in for work, outside the home. This gives rise to another misgiving—what if the home-front be neglected on that account? As the years pass, we shall feel the scarcity of domestic servants acutely, in which circumstance the cost of engaging their services will also be increased. As for constructing our houses to give us greater convenience, there is is no justification to nurse even the remotest hope. As things stand today, the middleclass working woman finds combining career with housekeeping an arduous job. Often the latter does not receive enough attention. Things become almost unmanageable whenever there is a new addition to her family. What is the way out of this tangle. she desperately ponders.

Cannot part-time jobs offer a solution to this problem? Four hours of work outside the home will not unduly tax her energy. She will have sufficient time at her disposal to give proper attention to her domestic obligations. This idea of part-time work has not caught the people's imagination as yet, but earlier we start thinking on that line, the better it will be for those who want work and those who want to have workers. The teaching and nursing professions where a very large number of women must be employed to satisfy national requirements should use the idea of part-time service in order to attract new recruits. In Government and Municipal hospitals and schools a certain percentage of nurses and teachers should be employed on part-time basis as a matter of principle. Part-time women teachers are already being employed in primary schools for teaching special subjects like drawing, music and sewing.

There are many other branches of work where part-time employment could be made popular. The numerous industrial and commercial establishments in big cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, etc. offer good fields for such service. Similarly, post offices, banks and co-operative societies can be persuaded to engage part-time workers. The Government or rather those who form it should give the lead if they are sincere about making use of the available talent in the country.

Leela

AT THE DOLL HOUSE

Film Stars Margaret o' Brien (left) and Rhonda Fleming, willingly gave their services at the Doll house, Plam Spring when they helped to auction dolls in aid of the infantile paralysis campaign to raise funds.

STRANGE DRAMAS OF THE WILD

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(Continued from Page 5)

howled exicitedly, then raced off across a little flat out of sight.

Odd Behaviour

"Queer business," remarked my companion. "I never saw a coyote act like that before"!

I was as puzzled as he. Coyotes ordinarily don't howl a great deal during the day, and certainly not in such a manner. After a few minutes we went on with our work, stopping now and then to speculate upon the cause of the coyote's behaviour.

Ten minutes later, I was surprised to see a coyote coming toward us down the slope and from the pointed hill. It was travelling slowly and held its head low. I reached for my glasses. The animal had a trap on its foot!

Suddenly, another coyote came racing across the little flat. It rushed over the hill and down the slope, caught up with the coyote carrying the trap and leaped upon it. Even though they were some distance away, we caught the sounds of the struggle as a sharp snarl or two came to us on the winter air. Then the two animals emerged facing each other. There were a few feints and lounges and finally they moved apart.

Hurriedly, the unhampered coyote loped up the hill, and glanced back once at its recent antagonist, and then disappeared across the flat. Plainly, it was the same fellow that had done the howling. The other coyote—the one carrying the trap moved on in our direction and disappeared into a hollow.

Within a few minutes we were in the vicinity and we picked up the later animal's track. But dusk closed in, before we could catch up with him. That night it snowed.

Wilderness Story

I'm sure there was some strange wilderness story behind it all, and it's interesting to speculate upon what it might have been. Why did the free coyote attack the one carrying the trap? Was he howling to draw our attention? I fear it's one of those mysteries that never will be solved.

Individual human beings form strange habit, and so do the creatures of the wild—at least occasionally. They're another kind of sideshow.

Cave-Dwelling Deer

A few years ago, a rancher friend and I were riding through a rough section of the country. The scenery was composed of clay and sandstone cliffs, hills strewn with boulders, buckbush, and here and there little open meadows. Suddenly, we rounded a rocky shoulder and came across a half dozen mule deer feeding in a sheltered pocket. All of them were yearlings. They bounded away, sending the rocks clattering in their haste. Sixty or 70 yards away, a flash of movement caught my eye. It was another deer, a big doe, and she stood out plainly against a dark opening. For an instant, she gazed at us in alarm. Then, in one graceful bound, she came out of the nook and fled along the opposite slope and around the hillside after the others.

Our curiosity aroused, we dismounted and climbed up to where she had been. To our surprise, we found a cave of some size—the fine dust on the floor was marked with deer tracks of varying sizes. Plainly, it had been much used.

Cave dwelling deer may be common to some, but to us the sight was unique. We could scarcely believe our eyes. Minute after minute the place held us spellbound. Here was something entirely different, here were wild creatures behaving in an odd manner, the like of which we had never heard.

Perhaps an old doe, through a strange quirk of nature, had chosen the cave to bear her young. Maybe her offspring had lost their fear of confining walls or, more likely, they may never have known it. Speculation can be endless. Nevertheless, the fact remains.

We know, without a shadow of doubt that occasionally there appears an individual in the wild which far surpasses his fellows in intelligence. He's the old buck who, year after year, evades the hunters, or the old lobo who by sheer cunning manages to survive and carry on his depredations season after season. But lesser creatures than these occasionally show that the human race holds no monopoly on brains.

One summer afternoon, I was trying to photograph a mallard hen and her brood of five in a ditch beside a country road. I was alone and, as might be expected, when I was on one side of the ditch they stayed on the other.

Finally, fed up with my persistence, the old hen dived and was followed by her brood. I hurried a few yards up the ditch, fully expecting to get a photo when they reappeared. But they never did. I searched the shoreline carefully. They were gone.

Completely puzzled, I went back to my car and was dumfounded to see a mallard hen with a batch of five youngsters in the opposite ditch. Then the truth flashed upon me. I examined the grade and found a small culvert that was completely covered by water. The hen had swum through it with her brood to get away from me!

(COPYRIGHT)

Banana Preparations

★

BANANA FRITTERS

Things required for this dish are as follows. Wheat flour or 'maida' 2 ozs., groundnut cake flour ½ oz., mashed bananas 2½ ozs., sugar 1½ ozs., milk 2 ozs., butter 1 teaspoon, 2 cardamoms (powdered), salt to taste.

First mix the wheat flour and groundnut cake flour and add the salt. Melt the butter and mix properly into the dough. Add sugar to milk and the mashed bananas. Now mix the flour too, adding a little quantity of water to form a batter of suitable consistency. Now sprinkle the cardamom powder. Drop teaspoons of the mixture into deep smoky oil and fry till golden brown. Serve hot.

* *

BANANA BHAJIAS

Onion and potato 'bhajias' are very common but Banana 'bhajias' have a taste of their own. Once you eat them you wouldn't care for the other ones! Here is how.

Keep the following ingredients ready. Two plantains, 2 ozs. besan or gram flour, good quality oil, salt and chilli powder.

Boil the plaintains in water for nearly 10 minutes. Afterwards remove the skin and cut them into thick slices. For making a batter of gram flour add some water and put in salt and chillies to taste. Heat a little oil and add to the batter. This little device makes the bhajias crisp. You may add a pinch of soda instead of oil. Dip the plaintain slices into the batter and fry them deep in oil.

Did Son Of Conan Doyle Carry On Spirit Communication Experiment In Mysore?

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(Continued from Page 2)

who in half a century has become in the minds of thousands a person who once lived, and not a character of fiction.

Americans visiting London sometimes ask taxi-drivers to show them Sherlock Holmes's house in Baker Street, and of course the drivers oblige, pointing out one or the other of a row of dwellings. Letters addressed from distant parts of the world to Holmes have been turned over to the Conan Doyle family. Sometimes they contain offers for the services of the celebrated private detective to solve mysteries.

In his later years Arthur Conan Doyle would have none of Sherlock Holmes. He dropped him and his other fiction characters for research in spiritualism, but he had started something that would not die. Holmes and his thick-witted companion, Doctor Watson, marched triumphantly on, and still do. Today they have a life of their own—an existence apart from that of the Conan Doyles. Some years ago Christopher Morley, the American novelist, organized the Baker Street Irregulars, an American and devoted to the life and work of Sherlock Holmes. The club treats its patron as a man who had an actual existence, and the legend has gained strength on both sides of the Atlantic. In another century it may well as forgotten that an English Doctor—trying to make a little extra money which his indifferent practice did not bring in—wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories to help rear a young family.

Later, he abandoned his creation for a study of immortality he had already achieved. Denis Conan Doyle, the son, would rather talk about Boogie-Woogie and the big tiger he shot in Mysore than the man who ran Doctor Moriarty to earth and solved the enthralling mystery of the hound of the Baskervilles.

"FATHER OF JAP NATION"

●

MacArthur's Recipe To Fight Communism

BY RAY FALK

GENERAL of the U. S. Army Douglas MacArthur, one of the greatest men of our time, celebrated his 70th recently living the active life of a soldier, a diplomat and a philosopher.

Attesting to his world-wide popularity, he receives an average of 13,000 fan letters a month.

Perhaps no other American public figure has been so misunderstood by both friends and foes. Few men have been approached by others with less impartiality, either pro or con. And no one has won more visitors toward a middle ground than MacArthur himself

He once converted former Australian Minister for External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt in less than two weeks from a firm anti-S.C.A.P. attitude to a 100 per cent pro-occupation stand. How many have been the dignitaries who, forewarned of the General's persuasive powers, have skirted around Japan in an effort not to be swayed in their pre-conceived notions! And what of those who—isolationist and critical of the State Department—have followed American foreign policy for no other reason than that it had MacArthur's approval?

But despite his power and his prominence, he has no friends. The only one really close to him is his wife, the gracious Jean MacArthur. Of his Generals, only one, an associate from his Manila days, is really influential. The rest of his staff is tremendously loyal but distant.

MacArthur's loyalty to his subordinates is all-embracing. If they make mistakes, he shoulders the responsibility. Many of the actions for which he has been criticized were ordered and carried out without his knowledge. While the more inept ones have been shifted to new duties, he has never publicly scolded one failure

He Does The Talking

The General is not a man of the people. He understands the people; he can even feel for them, but he is not one of them. He likes to meet people individually or in small groups —never 'en masse.' He prefers to talk rather than to listen. Talking seems to enable him to crystallize his own thinking and to develop his ideas. With each successive visitor, he is bound to repeat himself, but he carries the conversational ball a little further each time, adding a new ring to the chain of ideas.

MacArthur does some of his talking to callers at his panelled office on the sixth floor of the bombproof and earthquakeproof Dai Ichi building. He continues in the American Embassy as kimonoed waitresses under the sharp eye of a Filipino mess sergeant serve lunch

MacArthur's only major failure has been politics. He is temperamentally and conscientiously unsuited for politics He is morally too honest to succeed as a politician. He has been unlucky in his political boosters. They have mostly been third raters

Critics have underestimated MacArthur as a man with a philosophy. He is a great reader He devotes the greater part of his waking hours to studying staff reports. Washington memoranda, the complete news files of the American agencies, and books. Some have judged him an emotional being who grafts on himself the ideas of others. This judgment is not justified. He weighs other people's comments, but the final decision is his own. He writes all his public messages himself, and he doesn't ask assistants to write preliminary drafts for him. His pronouncements are often involved He telescopes phrase upon phrase into extremely long sentences. His releases to the Japanese are almost Victorian in style There are no snappy phrases, no easy-to-remember punch lines But there is no doubt that the messages are his in thought, heart, and line

MacArthur is essentially a religious man, although no one has seen him at a church since the beginning of the occupation The three points he harps on continuously are personal dignity, individual liberty and standard of living And he believes the Japanese have gained in all three categories since the end of the war.

At one time, all the General's statements mentioned God and spoke of the rise of Christianity in Japan. Recently he has substituted "the moral basis of Western thought."

East Can Meet West

One chapter in MacArthur's philosophy can be titled "East can meet West." The General believes fervently that the twain shall meet. He has asked the Japanese people time and again to take the best of Western materialism and Western morality and integrate this with the best in their culture.

ONLY THUS, HE BELIEVES, CAN THE JAPANESE BUILD AN ETHICAL BASE WHICH WILL RESIST COMMUNISM.

Few people understand the fundamentals of this philosophy. Few realize that only this ethical base of which MacArthur speaks can defeat Communism in Asia. The enemy of Soviet Communism is personal dignity and individual liberty, and then an improved living standard. Without this triumvirate, the Asiatics have difficulty differentiating between the feudalistic totalitarian state of the right, which they have known in the past, and the Communistic totalitarian state of the left, which they are now asked to accept.

The General remains aloof and this retains him the people's respect. His fan mail continues strong, averaging 13,000 letters a month. In one sense he has become the 'Father of the Nation.' Writers ask him to help them out of the most personal of problems.

A young boy asks, "please find me a girl friend my age to have intercourse. I believe in democracy and chemistry." He meant Christianity.

For the first time, the masses complain about Government officials. The wives and daughters of unrepatriated Japanese ask him to get their sons out of Siberia. Thousands want to go to America. A Jujitsu expert submits his picture and volunteers his military services. A poor old lady wants to spend a week at a good Tokyo hotel and so on.

The one question uppermost in American minds is: When is he coming home?

MacArthur's answer: "I have a great emotional attachment to America, particularly to the Midwest which I consider my home. I miss the ice cream, the ball teams, even the night clubs. But until a peace treaty is signed I shall stay here to finish the job."

That's okay with the Japanese. With them MacArthur is "Sonkei"—a feeling of respect.

ONE MAN'S WORRY

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(Continued from Page 4)

never see the tragedy of the Man Who Has not Grown Old. I wish you joy of your shiploads of monkeys and amulets.

And I know all about your Voronoff and why he vamoosed with his bride. The story was the biggest laugh of three continents. Do you remember it?

The last case which the great man took up before he went on his honey-mooning cruise was that of an old millionaire of seventy who wanted to be young. Voronoff wanted a thousand pounds for making him forty again, but the old sport was prepared to pay him five thousand for being made twenty. Voronoff agreed.

Six months later, when Voronoff pronounced success and sent in his bill for five thousand pounds, this is what the "young man" wrote back: "You cannot sue me because now I am a minor. And if you say I am not, I will sue you for making a claim on false pretences." And Voronoff booked his passage for his world-tour.

As you know, every Achilles has his heel. There is always something.

As I said another man's headache. Not mine. But think that over will you?

BEARD THE BEAR IN HIS DEN

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U. S. President Must Go To Stalin And End Talk Of War

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BY JOHN WHEELER

"Chronicle" Exclusive

IF I were President of the United States, I would get down on my knees every day and pray devoutly for Divine guidance. In my press conferences and statements, I would stress the spiritual side rather than the potentialities of science for the destruction of mankind.

The newspapers and radio broadcasts are bristling with reports about the hydrogen bomb, and the scientists supplement these remarks by describing its power to wipe out whole sections like the District of Columbia. And now that Mr. Truman has made it official, we will go ahead in our efforts to develop this deadly weapon. Fear, instead of faith, is consuming and destroying the world. We are afraid of the Russians and the Russians of us—that is why each is striving to accomplish the incineration of humanity. Fear is a terrible thing.

There must be a solution besides the war toward which we seem to be drifting daily and inevitably. If I were President, for the sake of the peace of my soul, I would make one bold effort to save the United States and the world. It is no time for homeopathic doses. Ever since the armistice, we have heard talk of little else besides the atom bombs and their powers, the range of airplanes to deliver them, and now the hydrogen bomb which has an atom bomb for a fuse.

We announce we are beginning to ship arms to Europe for the countries in the North Atlantic Pact, even though our military men know this is largely a futile gesture if Russia with her vast armies attacks in the next few years. The Kremlin gets all these reports. We, here, read of the size of the Russian military forces and the spread of Communism in Asia.

Based on a long experience in dealing with human beings, I have always found the man who is supposed to be a villain usually is not so bad when you meet him face to face. In fact years ago, there was a Southern publisher who had threatened by mail to throw me out of his office if I ever called on him, so I went to see him. When he told me his side and I listened, and then I told mine and he listened, he turned the mat over with the 'Welcome" side up and asked me to lunch. We became fast friends for years, until he died not so long ago.

All right If I were President of the United States, I'd make up my mind to see Joe Stalin face to face and talk things over to find out where he does stand. He has said many times he believes Capitalism and Communism can live together in the same world. He's the boss, so he's the gent to talk to.

Then I wouldn't gag at the place, but would crank up the Independence and meet him wherever the date could be arranged even if it were in Moscow.

When I went, I would leave a lot of the striped pants boys home and ask him to put Molotov and Vishinsky in the moth balls. Also I would skip all banquets and take my own drinking water with me, leaving the vodka to the Russians who really swallow very little of it anyway. I would lay it on the line by saying,

"Joe, we don't want a war Do you or don't you want one? We don't want to get blown apart by bombs—do you?"

Next I would deliver a little talk on the human race in general and how stupid it is in managing its affairs. Mark Twain wrote in the "Mysterious Stranger" before World War I:

"Look at you in war—what mutton you are and how ridiculous!" said Satan.

"In war? How?"

"There has never been a just one, never an honourable one on the part of the instigator of the war I can see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances....."

If I couldn't go myself at least I would send some human, two-fisted representative like General Ike Eisenhower. Of course, it is argued a verbal agreement with the Russians isn't worth the paper it is written on as Sam Goldwyn was supposed to have said. But it seems worth a try instead of drifting down the drain of history.

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FASHION— AND FACT!

NEARLY all women will tell you that they dress to please themselves. Cynics have suggested that they dress to displease other women.

What both these statements boil down to is that they take pleasure in dressing — in competition with other women — to please men. However unconscious young men may be of the details of the contemporary feminine toilette, they are undoubtedly susceptible to its general effect. Chic is contemporary attractiveness and is the whole aim of fashion.

The stange thing is that when we look back at the feminine clothes of any epoch they are seen to be exactly in tune with the spirit of the age. They are demure and voluminous in 1840; skimpy, boyish and emancipated in 1925. There is always a fundamental line dictated by the presure of economic and political events. But the basic impulse of feminine fashion is to attract the opposite sex. Female dress is governed by the attraction principle, modified, ever so slightly, by the utility principle.

—JAMES LAVER in "the Listener."

INDIAN POTTERY THROUGH THE AGES

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(Continued from Page 7)

grey wares and the Gupta age saw the development of mould technique.

It is a happy sign of the times that sustained interest is evinced in the revival of Indian arts and crafts not only by Indians but even foreigners imbued with cultural outlook. The All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha, has sponsored a plan to revive the Pottery Section 'to make pretty things' — but more with an eye on utility to cater to the needs of the poor villagers.

In Uttar Pradesh development of indigenous pottery is given the pride of place

Cottage workshops at Khurji (U. P. Government Pottery Development Centre) produced wares worth about a lakh of rupees last year. The quality of red glazed pottery has been improved. Chunar and Kithar are now producing blue, brown and grey pottery which are durable. At Sarkara glazed cheap tea sets costing about Rupees two only per set are manufactured. The common potter's wheel or moulding paste by red clay moulds has given place to new techniques of shaping complicated articles by slip casting of red clay in plaster moulds.

There are 1,70,000 potters distributed in almost every village of U.P., supplying the entire needs of the domestic consumers in need of 'surais', 'gharas', 'kulhars', 'tastaris' and 'tiles'. The results so far achieved have been encouraging

Indian pottery which dates back to 3,000 years is coming into its own, combining utility with beauty.

BLIND MAN BECOMES DOCTOR

By an amazing effort of will-power and by overcoming odds estimated at 400,000 to 1 against, a boy from African bush has attained his heart's desire and become a doctor—although he is totally blind.

He is Levi Lwanga. Son of a tribal chief in Uganda, he was running round his native village in his bare feet only fifteen years ago. Today he is a physio-therapist, having recently passed his examination at a medical school in London.

At a very early age young Levi passionately desired to be a doctor. He then had his full sight. He worked night and day to fulfil his ambition. His brilliance and industry took him to a secondary school, where he was awarded a scholarship to an East African college.

How happy he was on the day he qualified at Mulaga Hospital and became assistant to the medical officer! He decided to revisit his native village. It was while he was there that disaster overtook him. Almost overnight he lost his sight.

News was flashed on the native bush telegraph that young Levi had been made blind by a jealous witch doctor. "His career is ruined", people said. Friends offered their sympathy. But Levi knew he would triumph over his blow of fate.

He chanced to meet a planter who knew Braille. Soon Levi was attending a school for the blind at Nairobi. In an astonishingly short time the young doctor from the bush had picked up Braille in two native languages and in English.

Then, in Uganda, he met a blind Government official who was making a survey of blindness in the Colonies. He persuaded Levi to come to England for final training as the first blind Colonial student ever to take up any kind of professional work.

Today, Dr. Levi Lwanga is successfully using special Braille instruments to treat his patients and declares modestly that others have rated his success too highly.

"I still cannot understand why I was struck blind," he said the other day. "As a doctor, the suggestion of witchcraft seems sheer nonsense. In my work the hands are all-important, and this is fortunately the one branch of medicine where eyesight is not essential."

Dr. Lwanga plans to return to the bush to work when his medical training in Britain is completed.

"What's that piece of string tied round your finger for, Bill?"

"That's a knot. Forget-me-not is a flower. With flour you make bread, and with bread you have cheese. This is to remind me to buy some pickled onions."

YOU THINK AND MACHINE WRITES IT DOWN

Scientists can now read the "handwriting" of the human brain by means of an ingenious machine which records the brain's electrical currents and will be extensively used in hospitals.

Named the Electro-encephalograph (E.E.G. for short), the machine costs between £1,200 and £1,500 to build and is already helping to cure mental illness. It is so sensitive that it is said to be able to record any murderous tendency in any individual.

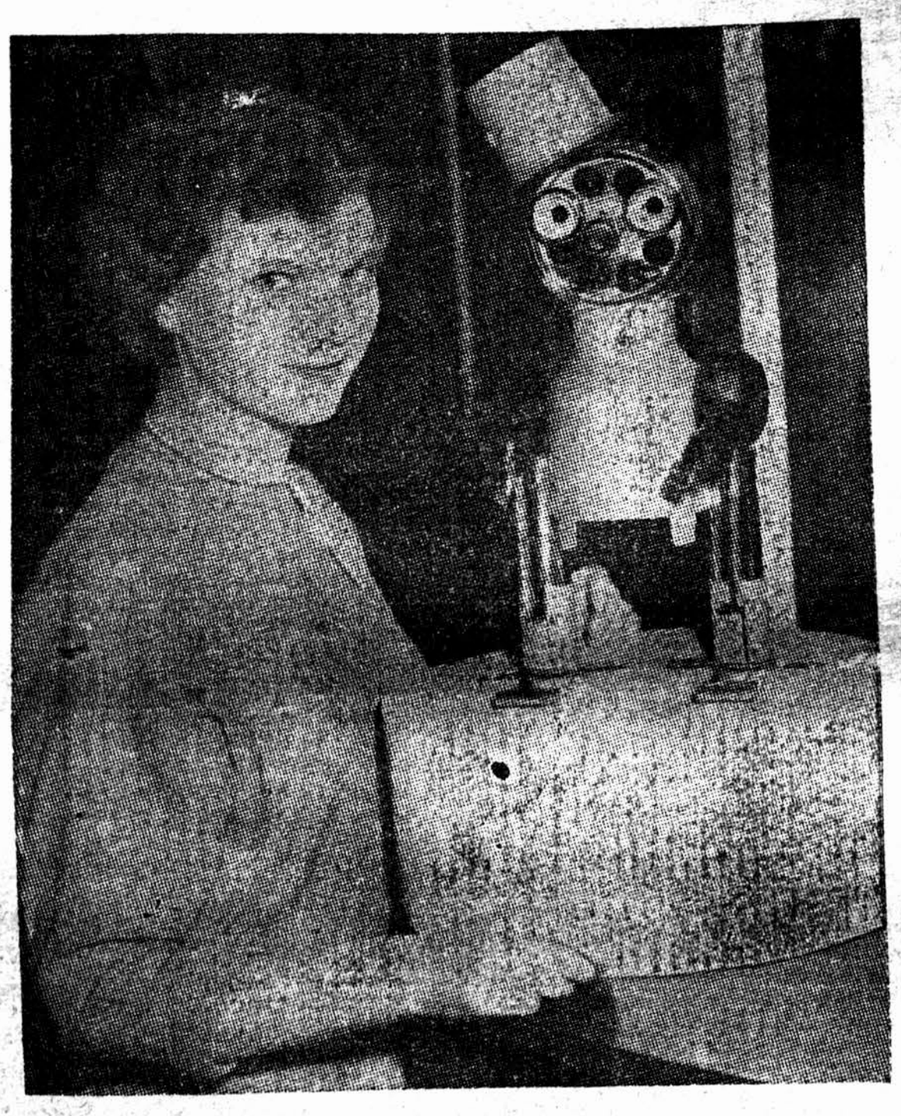
Only this month a number of encephalographs—or brain-wave charts—which had been taken in the past from accused murderers, were placed before the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment as vital evidence suggesting that, apart from the proven sane and insane among killers, there is also a border-line category.

The machine includes eight small radio sets and countless valves. Each set is adapted to receive one section of the brain's activity. Electrical impulses generated by the brain are faint, but they are easily picked up by the machine by tiny pads, about one-third of an inch across, which are strapped to the patient's head.

Pens moving across sheets of paper then chart in ink the rhythms, or waves, given off by the brain. These waves are divided into three kinds—alpha, theta and beta.

When the brain is working at top pressure it gives off only one 25,000th of a volt of electricity. That is why the E.E.G. machine must have so many valves to amplify the brain's tiny currents. After being charted, the record can be closely studied by the doctor, who will thus have a picture of his patient's brain at work and rest.

LITTLE 'RADIO MAN'



A novel little Man made of components and enlarged five times—seen at the Radio and Electronic Components Manufacturers' Federation Exhibition, London.

RIP VAN WINKLE UP TO DATE

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Specialists in San Diego, California, are studying the extraordinary case of a cultured, unidentified man who recently walked into a local surgery and declared: "I have just awakened and can only remember what has happened during the last three days."

The young man, who can quote from Shakespeare and speaks faultless Italian and English, has described how he suddenly "woke up" while he was standing in front of a brilliantly lighted shop window admiring some toys.

He says he can recognize famous paintings and enjoy classical music, but he knows nothing of his past. He talks a lot about aircraft and "night operations" and occasionally sings snatches of a haunting folk song in Italian.

The doctors in charge of the case believe that the young man may have been victim of an air crash during the war which robbed him of his memory eight years ago.

"I" IS DIFFERENT FROM "ME"

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(Continued from Page 3)

proach him and satisfies them. Like all saints, he has the foundation in God; his surface is intertwined with everything that exists. He loves all beings as he loves himself and cannot rest until everyone mirrors the Divine in his life.

Saints Are The Sustainers

The saints are the sustainers of society. Philo remarks: "Households, cities, countries and nations have enjoyed great happiness, when a single individual has taken heed of the good and beautiful. Such men not only liberate themselves; they fill those they meet with a free mind." The true sages possess the inner joy and peace which are independent of outer circumstances. Their happiness is not dependent on outer things. They have passed beyond the forms of social life. Their renunciation is spontaneous and does not involve any idea of sacrifice. They work for the fulfilment of the Divine in the world, for the good of all beings, for the fulfilment of the Purpose. They are one in consciousness and action with the Divine.

To suggest that the spiritual souls are expected to abstain from action in the world is incorrect. The opportunities which the world offers are to be used for self-development. Life is a game where we should act our parts. We are all cast for different roles, and our business is to play them in the right spirit. We may lose the game but we should not mind it. It is the play that matters and not the score we make.

Realty To Be Sought

If the world is to be saved, it can only be by the intrusion of another world into it, a world of higher truth and greater reality than that which is now submerged by the overwhelming discords and sufferings of the present time. Our failure to develop contact with this world of Reality is the cause of our malady. Men like SRI RAMANA recall us to that larger dimension of Reality to which we really belong, though we are generally unaware of it.—From the Golden Jubilee Souvenir published by the Ramanashram, Tiruvannamalai.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business promotion transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influences of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

Earliest Life On Earth

FIND OF HANDIWORK OF WORMLIKE CREATURES

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BY THOMAS R. HENRY

TRACES of earliest life on earth—burrows of wormlike creatures in rock more than 1,200,000,000 years old-have just been reported by a Massachusetts Institute of Technology geologist.

They are long, sinuous trails found in hard quartzite rock near Ishpeming, Mich. They apparently were made by extremely slender crawling organisms which burrowed between a thin sand deposit and the mud bottom on the floor of some ancient sea. Some of these trails are two feet long.

Various considerations convince him, according to the report of Dr. Henry Faul to the American Paleontological Society, that these trails could not have been made by recent organisms or by floating objects dragged along the ancient sea bottom.

"Apparently," he says, "the animal was digging. Such behaviour is not illogical. A scavenger might find sufficient food on an old surface buried under a layer of new sand."

Near-by rock formations show an age of slightly more than 1,000,000,000 years. All that can be said of the strata in which these trails were found is that they are appreciably older.

Earliest fossils of living things date from the start of the Cambrian geological period, about half a billion years ago. It long has been recognized that life could have started here. The earliest Cambrian fossils are of highly complex organisms—most notable are the Trilobites of the general crab family—which obviously were the result of a long period of evolution.

But all life preceding the Cambrian presumably was without any hard parts which could be preserved. There have been very few evidences of earlier life—mostly alleged worm trails found in Canada, Finland and Australia—and doubts have been cast on the validity of these.

A recent Finnish find, it is claimed, represents the remains of a plant, but this also has been questioned. Back as far as the Cambrian period, it usually is possible to give approximate dates of fossils. Only in exceptional circumstances is this possible for more remote times.

'TWINKLE, TWINKLE LITTLE STARS' OF THE EARTH

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(Continued from Page 25)
days of the Colesberg discovery began to bring anything up to £ 3,000 each.

Gold Diggers All

Life in the diggers' camps was often full of hardships and disappointment. But it certainly was never—dull. Ox wagons, some laden with diamond-bearing ground, others with provisions and vegetables, contnually rattled through the camps. always finding eager purchasers Coaches rolled in bringing adventures of all kinds, gamblers, pedlars, tribesmen who, more often than not, sported on their dusky heads battered-silk hats that hardly went well with their native costume.

Travelling showmen arrived with merry-go-rounds for the children, ball games for the men, canteens. and all sorts of nondescript attractions. Fortune-tellers did a roaring trade. Those wily charlatans specialised, to their great gain, in stimulating the faint-hearted and the disappointed digger with visions of imminent finds.

The ubiquitous crook, of course, was there too. And he had a profitable speciality. He went after a type of digger who had no knowledge of diamonds, but a thirst for easy money. Those inexperienced diggers were trusting to their wits—conspicuous in most cases, by their absence—to enable them to buy stones illegally, and therefore a cheaply.

The shady tricksters would select a gullible victim, then send a Kaffir to him with a rough stone apparently worth £ 500, offering it for £ 50. The eager victim reached into his skimpy capital and handed over the £ 50. If the gloated over his easy money his joy was short-lived. For it didn't take him long to find out that his supposed valuable diamond was only a paste imitation.

So successful was this racket—its continuance made possible by the steady stream of newcomers—that Birmingham had large standing orders to manufacture imitation rough diamonds for export to South Africa.

However, there was enough legitimate trade in diamonds to show the world that a great new industry had come to South Africa.

It was Barney Barnato's native keenness that led to his sensational success—not his business acumen alone. He and his brother had learned that geologists believed that diamonds were thrust outwards from the bowels of the earth. Acting on that belief they secured claims in the Kimberley mines, at that time comprising some 500 holdings

They took their biggest chance. They staked all they had in buying four adjoining claims in the heart of the mine. Their confidence was quickly justified. After digging to unusual depths they reached the blue ground. A few weeks after their purchase the Barnato brothers had found enough diamonds to pay the entire cost of their claims. And soon they were making an average profit of £ 3000 a week.

As time went on the Barnato's acquired more and more of Kimberley. Barney became one of the leading diamond magnates of South Africa. But there was a curious fact to his character. The urge in him to become famous was greater than the desire to possess millions. He carved money, as much of it as he could get. Not, however, with the fever of the gambler. but like a man obsessed with the vision of impressing the world as a dominant figure. His early love of showmanshi never left him. Even his tragic death shows that

He went steadily with his plan to own the whole of Kimberley—and ambition which he eventually achieved by absorbing the other holding companies All but those of the French Company, whose claim ran across the Kimberley Mine from north to south, thus dividing the Central Company in which Barnato had his interests.

Then began a 13 years, war between Rhodes and Barnato. Rhodes, too, wanted money. Millions of it. But not for itself, or to impress the world with his bigness. He had a burning ambition to bring about a united South Africa, and to see constructed a Cape to Cairo Railway

In 1880 Rhodes and his partner, C.D. Rudd, formed the De Beers Company, with a capital of £ 2,000,000. Then they embarked on a policy of buying out everybody and consolidating all the companies. The plan of absorption-made rapid progress, so rapid that in 1885 his company had a capital of £841,550 paying a dividend of 7½%.

Meanwhile many of the diggers, sensing the value of amalgamation, saw that capital was the life blood of development. Soon after the launching of the De Beers Company, sixty new companies were formed, with a capital £ 6,000,000. Rhodes set out to absorb those too. He succeeded in 1887.

Victory For Rhodes

The long, hard thirteen-year battle between Rhodes and Barnato ended with victory for Rhodes. Barnato finally gave in, and accepted payment for his holdings in Kimberley in De Beers shares. On July 18, 1889, De Beers consolidated Mines paid £ 5,338,650 to liquidation of the Kimberley Central Diamond Mining Company, which included the French Company that had held out against Barnato.

There were still some smaller mines to be absorbed. There was little profit for them in holding out and soon they went the way of Barnato.

The value now of the De Beers Consolidated Mines was approximately £ 23,500,000. Rhodes had topped the last notch of his ambition. He had acquired control of 175,000 square miles of territory, the borders of which were rapidly expanding. If the tremendous ambition of Cecil Rhodes had been directed towards the mere accumulation of money, his aim might have been described as sordid. But money to him meant the means to the great ends he had in view-long ago happily achieved.

It is said to think that Rhodes, that great son of Britain, did not live to make at least one rail journey from the Cape to Cairo.

Cecil Rhodes died near Capetown on March 26, 1902. The plain, flat stone that covers his grave will, no doubt. be a Mecca for travellers for centuries to come.

(COPYRIGHT)

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW FACES-V

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(Continued from Page 2)
Ruth haunted casting offices and agencies, and got a few small parts; but her greatest achievement was the authorship of two stories. One was called "The House of the Seven Garbos", her rooming house, and a longer story in serial form called "The Whip Song" which Republic Studio purchased and filmed as "Song of the Whip".

"How I ever got those two stories written in that madhouse with six other eager young actresses screaming and chattering most of the time, I'll never really know", says Ruth. "But we had fun, shared advice, experiences and stockings, and we really worked hard at our studios most of the time.

"One thing, we had no boy trouble there. We self-regulated our place like a well-managed college sorority, and all in all it was one of the most enjoyable experiences of my life".

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What Ruth expected to be her first big break in films came when the David Selznick company, about to film "Little Women", gave her a contract for a role in the picture.

"Mr. Selznick never made the picture", says Ruth, "but the year I spent at his studio wasn't wasted. I was given lessons in drama, singing and dancing that I never could have afforded. Besides, Mr. Selznick paid me a good salary".

After the Selznick contract ran out, Ruth got a small part in the Leo McCarey picture, "Good Sam", which led to "The Window" and then "The Champion" and hence to her present fortunate state.

Ruth's birth date is December 23 and as a child she studied at the William Blackstone school and later at Girls' High. Her father, who died when she was in her teens, was a carnival man operating a concession in a Boston amusement park. Her mother is of Polish descent and still lives in Boston. There are two older daughters, Ann and Eve.

"The principal skill I acquired during the times I spent with dad at the carnival grounds", says Ruth, "was knife-throwing. I'm still pretty good at it, although I'm not planning any exhibitions".

Following high school, Ruth entered the Bishop Lee Dramatic School on a scholarship and a year later joined the New England Repertory Company. The following season she was with the Elizabeth Peabody Players and then her Broadway trial began—a jump she took when she was 19.

The first thing Ruth did after signing her Warner Brothers contract was to buy a home she'd been eyeing for a long time. It is a small place and once was occupied by Olivia de Havilland. A small, compact house, ideal for a bachelor girl, it has knotty pine walls and a big fireplace.

"I need plenty of notice when I'm going to have company", declares the home-owner, "because housework is not my forte and while the rooms are always clean, they're usually in a partly rumpled condition"

Ruth has a big dog named Shawn.

"He's awfully affectionate", says Ruth. "He's the biggest lap dog in California, or at any rate he'd like to be. He certainly wasn't constructed to fit into a house with any delicate furnishings. And a vacuum sweeper would have to work like mad to keep ahead of him".

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Now that she is set in her career, the young actress continues leading her familiar pattern of life. She has few dates but lots of chances, seldom appears at the night spots, sees every picture.

She wants to marry, but so far has not found the man of her choice. She has occasional dates with Bill Walsh, a businessman, and Ivan Volkman, a writer. She makes friends easily and laughs a lot, but she's mighty serious when there's work to be done.

JEHANGIR AS SHIKARI

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(Continued from Page 2)

he had killed during his shikars. He records:

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"It occurred to me that I might make up the account of my game from the commencement of my years of discretion to the present time. I accordingly gave orders to the newswriters and hunt accountants etc. It was then shown that from the commencement of my 12th year, up to the end of this year, which is the 11th year after my accession and my 50th Lunar year, 28,532 head of game had been taken in my presence. Of these, 17,167 animals I killed myself with my gun and otherwise, viz: Quadrupeds, 3203; viz. tigers, 86; bears, cheetah, foxes, otters and hyaenas, 9; blue bulls (nilgal), 889; 'mhaka', and antelopes in size to a blue bull, 35; antelope male and female, cheetal, mountain goats etc., 1670; rams and red deer 2125; wolves, 64; wild buffaloes, 30; pigs 90; ibex, 26; mountain sheep, 22; 'arghali', 32; wild asses, 6; hares, 23. Birds: 13,964; viz. pigeons, 10,348; hawk, 3; eagles 2; kites 23; owls, 39; sparrows, 41; doves 25; duks, geese and others, 97; crows, 3,276. Aquatic animals: crocodiles, 10."

After seeting forth his record, Jehangir has mentioned hunting at only one more place and that too. when he gives it up.

"Prince Shuja, the darling son of my son Shahjahan, who was being brought up in the chaste lap of Nurjehan-Begum, and towards whom I have so much affection that he is dearer to me than life, was attacked by a specially infantile disease. As visible remedies were hopeless, by way of humility and submission, I rubbed the head of supplication on the Court of the gracious Ruler who cherishes his slaves and begged for the child's recovery.

"In this state it occurred to me that, as I had made a vow (seventeen years ago) to my God that after I had passed my fiftieth year, this supplicant would give up hunting with bullet and gun and would injure no creature with his own hand—if for the sake of (the child's) safety I were to give up shooting from the present date, it was possible that his life would become the means of preserving the lives of many animals and God Almighty might give him to me. In fine, with true purpose and sincere belief I vowed to God that henceforward I would not harm any living thing with my own hand. By the grace of God his illness diminished."

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Bridge lost one of its greatest players and most colourful figures with the death of P. Hal Sims last year. It was Sims who held the West hand and hit upon the killing lead of the club ace followed by a second club which his partner ruffed. Against any other opening, South would have made his contract of six spades.

The deal was played in a tournament, and defeating six spades even a single trick proved a tremendous score, for the East-West contracts of six hearts or six diamonds were readily defeated by leads of whichever red suit was not selected as trumps. Six diamonds was beaten by a heart lead; in some cases, two tricks when, after ruffing, North underled the spade ace to put his partner in for a second heart lead. Six hearts was similarly defeated two tricks in many cases where South's lead of the spade king was overtaken by North's ace, and the diamond deuce returned. East read North's diamond return for a singleton and went up with the ace to prevent South from winning his supposed king and giving North a ruff. Actually, six hearts couldn't be made against a club opening or a club shift, for East couldn't ruff a spade in dummy, pick up four South's trumps, and still take a diamond finesse.

You are West with the following cards

♠ 6
♡ Q 10 6 3
◇ Q J 8 7 4
♣ A 9 8

The bidding

East	South	West	North
1♡	1♠	3♡	4♠
5◇	5♠	6♡	6♠
Dbl.	All Pass		

WHAT do you 'lead'?

East's bidding has clearly shown a strong two-suiter, probably with at least five diamonds and five hearts. Your singleton spade suggests that your partner has two spades and only a single club, and that the opponents strong bidding is also based on a two-suiter—in spades and clubs. On this reasoning, you must open the club ace. Here is the complete deal:

NORTH
♠ A 8 7 4 3
♡ —
◇ K 5 2
♣ 10 7 4 3 2

WEST
♠ 6
♡ Q 10 6 3
◇ Q J 8 7 4
♣ A 9 8

EAST
♠ J 2
♡ A K 9 8 5
◇ A 10 9 6 3
♣ 6

SOUTH
♠ K Q 10 9 5
♡ J 7 4 2
◇ —
♣ K Q J 5

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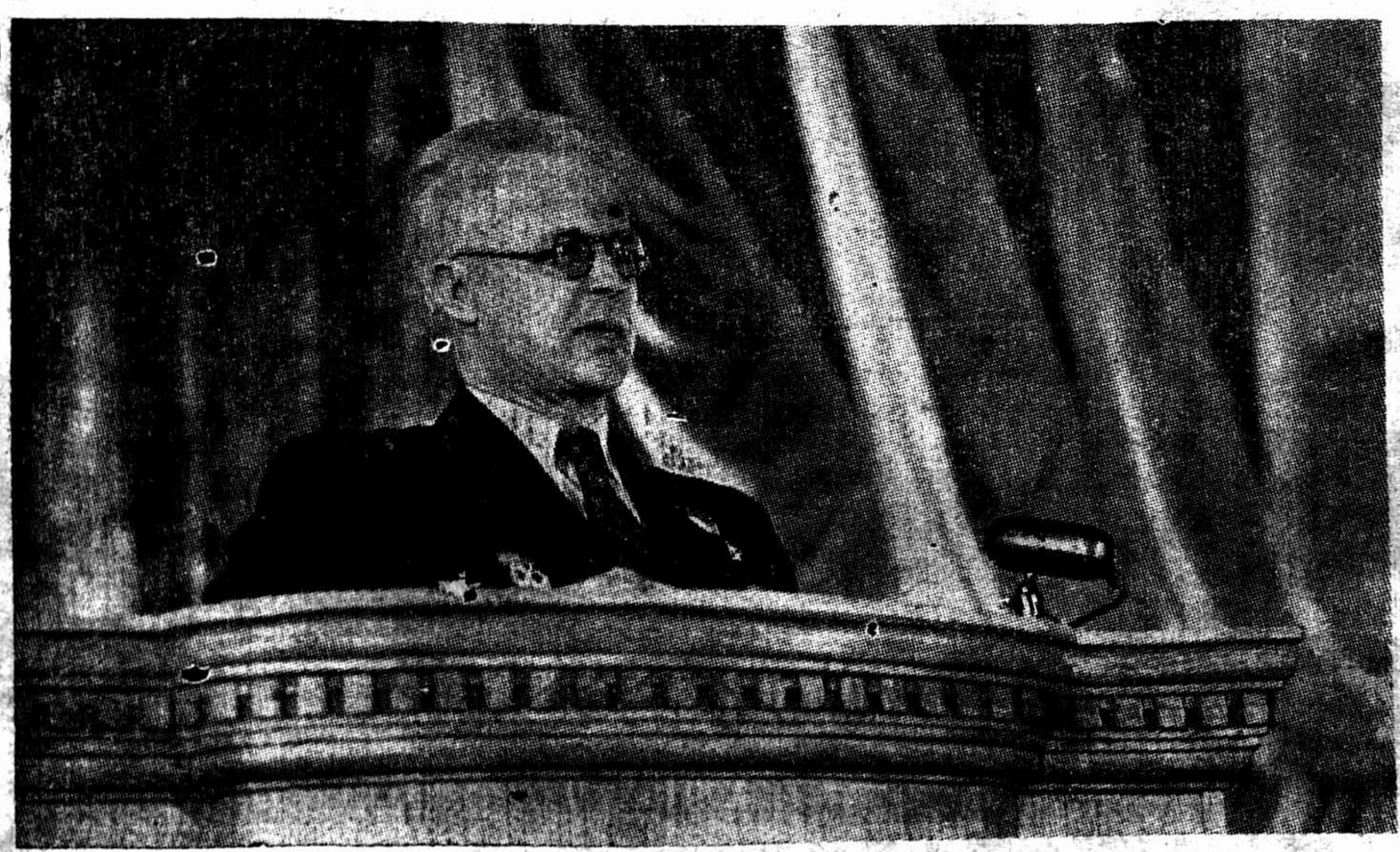
STALIN PRIZE WINNERS

A Stalin Prize, second class, was awarded to a group of Artists of the State Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Latvian SSR for the performance in the opera "Boris Godunov."

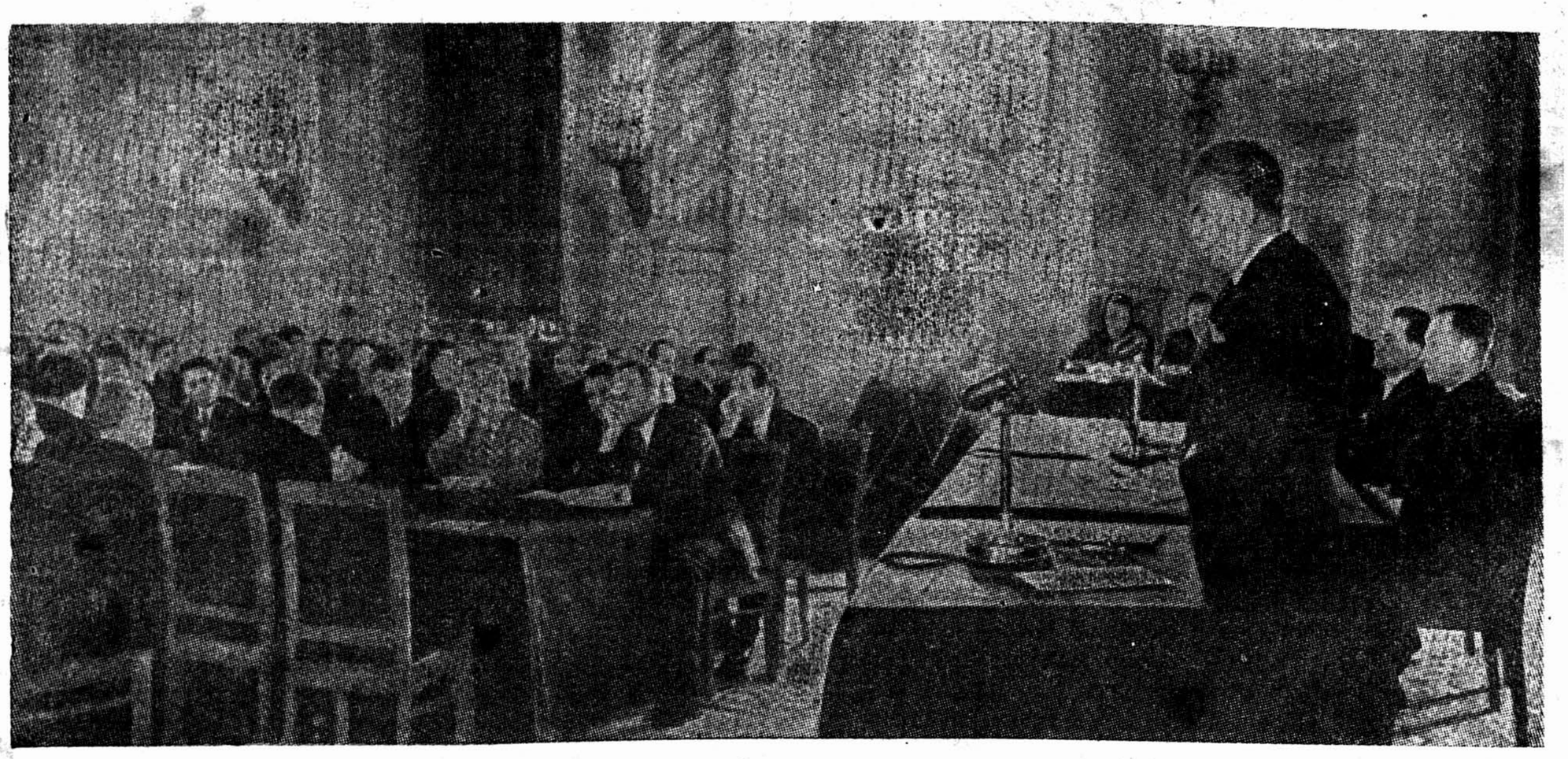
Photo shows Honoured Artist of the Latvian SSR Alexandra Dashkov, in the role of Boris Godunov. A. Dashkov was awarded a Stalin Prize.



Fyodor Gladkov was awarded the Stalin Price (Second class) for his book 'Tale of Childhood.'

Alexander Dovzhenko who was awarded Stalin Prize for film work and photography.

PEACE CONGRESS REPORT TO KREMLIN



On March 8 in the Kremlin Palace, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, I. A. Parfenov and Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, V. V. Kuznetsov, received the delegation of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, who presented the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

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